Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

July 20, 1959

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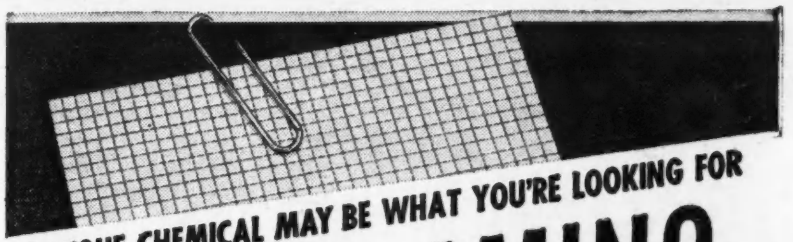

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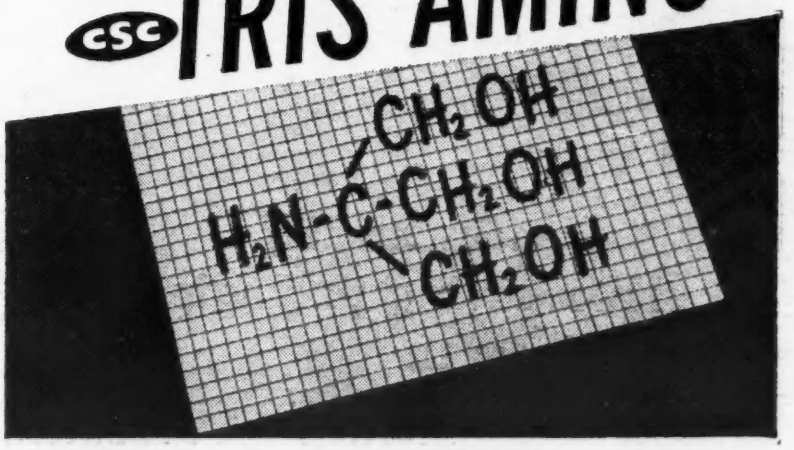

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PROPERTIES	
Molecular Weight	121.14
Boiling Point, °C	219 to 220 at 10mm
Melting Point, °C	171 to 172
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution at 20°C	10.4
Solubility in Water at 20°C, g/100 ml	80

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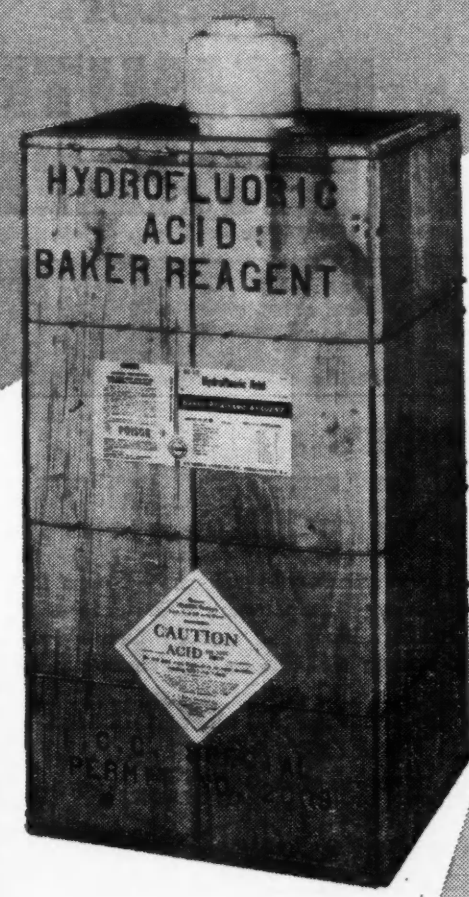

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 176 No. 3 30 Church St., New York 7, N.Y. July 20, 1959

COAL CHEMICAL LOSSES
Steel Strike's Cost in Output

Ammonia Liquor	748.5 thousand lbs.
Ammonium Sulfate	31.8 million lbs.
Benzene	3.0 million gals.
Coaltar	17.4 million gals.
Crude Chemical Oil	551.5 thousand gals.
Solvent Naphtha, Crude	105.0 thousand gals.
Toluene	709.1 thousand gals.
Xylene	210.2 thousand gals.

Above table of coal chemical production losses by cokeoven operators assumes steel operations at one-tenth of the expected rate for the week ending yesterday (July 19). American Iron & Steel Institute's pre-strike estimate of steel operations: 82.8 percent of capacity.

Strike Mediator Today Tries To Bring Peace to Chemicals As Well as to Steel Industry

When a government mediator today (July 20) makes another bid to bring together the opposing sides in the six-day-old steel strike, he will be attempting to bring peace to the chemical industry as well as to steel. For the chemical economy was struck against last week just as surely as was the steel industry when half a million steel workers walked off their jobs.

True, the chemical concerns did not shut down at 12:01 a.m. Wednesday (July 15), but they did begin to feel the effects of the strike coming through their front doors when they opened for business a few hours later.

Also entering through those doors to haunt the minds of the chemical men were two nagging questions: How long would the strike's effects keep on coming? What repercussions would they eventually have on the chemical industry?

No Immediate Answers

These are questions that cannot be answered immediately. The outcome will have to wait upon the representatives of union and management, who are expected to bargain reluctantly under the prodding of a federal peace-maker.

While they are waiting, the chemical men have two alternatives to offset the strike's effects on their own businesses: Use up their stockpiles in place of the raw materials they cannot get. Sell from their inventories in place of the finished products they can no longer make.

Coal chemicals, with their source right at the steel mills, are among those hardest hit. Phthalic anhydride, one of the major chemicals in this market, is thought to exist—as pure phthalic—in very small amounts. Most inventories, it is felt, have already been compounded into paints and finished products.

The expected 4-cent drop in phthalic prices did its part to bring stocks down to an all-time low before the strike started. The shortage in naphthalene also had its effect on phthalic in the pre-strike days.

All in all, this means that normal inventories of phthalic first have to be

—Continued on page 42

COM'L DEVELOPMENT CHIEF: Dr. Elmer C. Larsen, named director of commercial development for the paint division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., in which post he will head up a new department.

Delaney Clause Creates Tempest, Blocks Color Legislation This Year

"No additive shall be deemed to be safe if it is found to induce cancer when ingested by man or animal, or if it is found, after tests which are appropriate for evaluation of the safety of food additives, to induce cancer in man or animal."

These quoted words constitute the so-called Delaney amendment to the food additives law and are rapidly gaining the distinction of becoming the most disputed congressional statement of policy in the field of public health that has been written into law in recent years. That they are having an effect on an ever-widening front, there can be no dispute. Protests are arising from many quarters that the Delaney amendment is much too embracing and that congress made a mistake in enacting this principle into law.

AMOCO MARKETING MANAGER: Laurel G. Parkinson, elevated from general sales manager of chemicals to general marketing manager by Amoco Chemicals Corporation, Chicago. In his new post, Mr. Parkinson will report directly to J. H. Forrester, Amoco president.

But like Aesop's famous fable about belling the cat, no volunteers yet have appeared on the scene to seek its repeal.

Color, Feed Makers Face Problem Now

Two groups that are immediately confronted with the problem of the Delaney amendment and what is to be done about it are the color manufacturers and the producers of medicated animal feeds.

Inclusion of the amendment by the Food and Drug Administration in its color additives bill is understood to be one of the chief reasons why the house interstate commerce committee has yet to schedule public hearings on the legislation (HR 7624), in spite of the importance attached to the legislation by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur Flemming.

Some industry people have been won-

—Continued on page 53

Heyden Newport Joins Maleic Facility Parade

Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation has joined the parade of companies building new facilities for the production of maleic anhydride. A 24-million-pound-per-year unit at Fords, N. J., will be the New York producer's contribution to the growing list of maleic installations.

Other companies which recently decided to go in heavily for maleic are Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N.Y. (OPD, 6/29/59) and National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York (OPD, 7/13/59).

Heyden Newport says the new plant will produce fumaric acid as well as

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Titanium Dioxide Firm Set Up by duPont, Mexico

A Mexican company, Pigmentos y Productos Quimicos, S. A. de C. V., with a capital of 51 million pesos, has been formed to manufacture titanium dioxide for Mexico's pigment market.

The controlling interest of the new company is held by Banco de Comercio, S. A., with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., holding the balance of the common stock.

Manuel Espinosa Yglesias, executive chairman of Banco de Comercio, is president and Frank B. Loretta, of duPont, is vice-president and general manager.

The company will operate a titanium dioxide plant under construction in Tampico, Tamaulipas, a seaport on the Gulf of Mexico. Production start-up is scheduled for April of next year.

Agrico $750,000 Contract Let for Contact Acid Unit

American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York, has let a contract for construction of a $750,000 contact acid plant at Cairo, Ohio. Construction of the plant, which will be capable of producing various concentrations of sulfuric acid, is scheduled to begin in early August. Completion is expected in March, 1960.

The company's sulfuric acid production

—Continued on page 57

Borden Chemical Sets S. A. Expansion Drive

Borden Chemical Company may never become as important a name as Bolivar in South America, but it's not because it isn't trying. The New York firm in a report on the five-year growth program it has slated for the Latin American countries, includes (a) plans for construction of Colombia's first formaldehyde plant (b) a recent expansion

—Continued on page 50

Griseofulvin Arrives; A Cousin of Penicillin

Griseofulvin, a kissing cousin of penicillin that has been considered a laboratory curiosity for almost a decade, has finally made the bigtime.

Two drug makers—Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N.J., and McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia, a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson, Inc.—simultaneously put the antibiotic on the market last week as a treatment for ring-worm-type fungus infections.

The two firms hold licenses from the developer of the antibiotic, Glaxo Laboratories, of Great Britain. The antibiotic is a derivative of penicillium griseofulvum

—Continued on page 57

Carbide Weighs Option, Maybe for a 'Dynel' Plant

Union Carbide Corporation has until August 31 to decide what its going to do with the big American Viscose Corporation plant at Roanoke, Va.

That is the day on which the New York chemical maker's option on the shutdown viscose rayon plant expires.

At present, Carbide is making extensive engineering and economic studies of the Roanoke unit to see if it will fit into the firm's scheme of things.

The scheme of things? "Dynel" production, most industrial observers say, though Carbide is pretty tight-lipped about the matter.

Well-known throughout the industry is the fact that Carbide has been in the market for some time for a new "Dynel" facility. The firm had no luck with a large tract of land bought near Spray, N. Y., some time earlier. Its present hopes, observers say, are pinned to the Roanoke plant filling the bill.

According to a Carbide spokesman, "Dynel" sales have been going "like a house afire."

The spokesman conceded that the firm had been searching for a new facility for some time. He also pointed out that equipment in the Roanoke plant is not adaptable to use in the production of "Dynel."

The firm's decision on whether or not it will pick up the option, and just what it will use the plant for, hinges almost totally on the findings of its researchers now studying the plant. American Viscose ceased its viscose rayon production at the facility last fall because of excess capacity.

Delhi-Taylor Completes Texas Solvent Facility

Delhi-Taylor Oil Corporation's chemical division has just completed construction of a solvent plant in Corpus Christi, Tex.

The new unit reportedly will provide a greater degree of control and flexibility for the production of narrow distillation-range solvents. It will also permit closer control of feed stocks. The production potential is 2,500 barrels per day, with heavy aromatic solvents scheduled to be the first produced.

GSA Gets House Unit Backing On Coconut Oil Sales Waiver

General Services Administration has picked up the backing of the house armed services committee in its bid to dump its big stockpile of coconut oil. A six-month waiting period is required under the national stockpiling program before the oil can be sold, but the house group has agreed with GSA that the period should be waived. At a closed meeting last week, the committee voted to report the agency's bill, HJ Res 441, to put aside the six month wait.

It was announced by GSA last month (OPD, 6/29/59) that coconut oil is now an obsolete product insofar as needs for war are concerned and it wanted to rid the government of its stock of approximately 265 million pounds.

Announcement Follows Industry Meeting

The announcement followed a meeting with representatives of the industry.

Because coconut oil is a perishable product, the only way the agency can dispose of it under the law, without replacing the stocks, is to declare the oil surplus to defense needs. The June announcement that the oil is obsolete for war uses was for that purpose.

The agency's request for a change in the law to waive the waiting period is to enable it to take advantage of the relatively good prices for coconut oil now prevailing, mainly as a result of reduced supplies from the Philippines brought on by drought conditions.

Sales are to be made in quantities of not less than 10 million pounds nor more than 14 million pounds in storage tank lots of about 3 million pounds each.

The oil will go to the highest bidders at competitive sales to be held every six weeks.

The next legislative step, now that the bill has been cleared by the armed services group, is for consideration on the floor of the house.

The expectation is that the rules committee will be asked to expedite the measure with a special rule allowing it to be called up for passage at any time.

Thus far there has been no action on the legislation in the senate.

Impact of GSA's bid has already been felt on the market scene. Crude coconut oil prices on the Pacific coast have fallen off better than two cents a pound since the GSA announcement. East coast prices are still high, but nominal, because of the scarcity of material.

Wyandotte Leases Engine Study Unit

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation has taken a short-term lease on the University of Michigan's engine test facilities near Willow Run airport in Michigan.

The company will use the installation temporarily as an extension of high-pressure research being carried on in its research and development laboratories in Wyandotte, Mich.

The facilities include test cells originally used for engine experimental work, a shop building and supporting facilities.

Grace Gets Credits For Peruvian Plant

W. R. Grace & Co. has received $1.3 million credits from the Export-Import Bank for construction of a caustic soda and chlorine plant, outside Paramonga, Peru. The plant is the New York chemical maker's first step in its program to build a basic alkali and chlorine derivatives industry for Peru.

The credits—$840,000 to buy machinery and services in the US, and 12 million soles of Peru to finance construction of the facility—were given to Alcalis Peruanos, S. A., a subsidiary of Grace, and mark the first time Eximbank has combined a dollar credit with a local currency credit.

According to Grace, the new unit is scheduled to go into operation in the first half of 1960 and will have an initial daily capacity of 25 tons of rayon-grade caustic

—*Continued on page 57*

Tidewater, Skelly Talking Merger; No Date Set, Yet

Tidewater Oil Company and Skelly Oil Company have been talking merger.

To date, the two firms—without putting anything down on paper—have agreed upon evaluation rules for judging the value of assets.

What has weighed heavily in the merger talks is that Skelly is strong in crude oil producing capacity but a bit weak in refining capacity, while Tidewater has more refining capacity than it has crude oil.

Ugine, a French Group, Will Market in America

Ugine Industries, Inc., new US affiliate of the French group, Ugine, has opened offices at 420 Lexington avenue, New York, to market in the US and Canada products, particularly industrial chemicals, manufactured by Ugine in France.

As sales representative, Ugine has named Charles Hardy, Inc., New York.

According to the firm, it will sell a broad selection of chemicals, both organic and inorganic, and will back up sales with technical assistance where necessary. Part of the firm's new sales program includes the location throughout the country of storage depots to facilitate moving material.

The Week's Price Changes

Ammonium Nitrate-Limestone, Vanilla Beans Advanced. Copper Oxide, Copper Sulfates, Mercury Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Ammonium nitrate, $2.50 per ton (p. 43).
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Linseed meal, expeller, $1 per ton (p. 56).
Sodium nitrate, $2.50 per ton (p. 43).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
  Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, $1 per lb. (p. 54).

Prices Reduced

Castor oil, Brazilian, No. 1, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Coconut oil crude, Pacific coast, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Copper carbonate, ¾c. per lb. (p. 32).
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., ¾c. per lb. (p. 32).
  dihyd., ½c. per lb.
  Cuprous, 1.05c. per lb.
Copper metal, 1½c. per lb. (p. 32).
Copper oxide, 1½c. per lb. (p. 51).
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., 3c. per lb. (p. 32).
  Cryst., 30c. per 100 lbs.
  Monohydrated, 50c. per 100 lbs.
  Tribasic, 8c. per lb.
Copra, $12.50 per ton (p. 56).
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
  Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
  Refd., ½c. per lb.
Fishmeal, $2 per ton (p. 43).
Fishscrap, $1 per ton (p. 43).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Mercury, $1 per flk. (p. 32).
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
  Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 54).
Spearmint oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 54).
Tallow, inedible, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Tansy oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 54).
Tin, straits metal, 1c. per lb. (p. 32).
Tin salts, ½c.-½c. per lb. (p. 32).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

July 17, 1959	July 10, 1959	July 18, 1958
110.91	110.63	110.25

Saline Unit Site: Freeport, Tex.

Freeport, Tex., is going to be the site of the Gulf coast sea water conversion demonstration plant programmed by the Interior. Secretary Fred A. Seaton announced the selection—first of five demonstration plants scheduled under the water de-salting program—as the President sent a request to congress for $1 million to cover construction costs. The Gulf coast plant will be the first of the sea water plants to use the long tube-vertical multiple effect distillation process and will make one million gallons of fresh water a day.

A second million-gallon-per-day plant will employ the multi-stage flash distillation method.

The Freeport plant will be located about two miles from the coast near a Dow Chemical Company plant. A sea water intake line serving the chemical unit will provide the conversion plant with feed water. Dow Chemical will sell steam to the plant, thus eliminating the cost of constructing a boiler.

The city and the chemical plant will purchase all the product water of the plant and Dow Chemical will conduct research on the economic potential of brine utilization.

Freeport was selected from thirty other cities and communities which had asked to be considered. The second plant, which is to be located on the west coast, will be selected from among seven localities that have been picked for further consideration.

ENJAY MANAGER IN WEST: Frank Floren, named to head up Enjay Company's new west coast office in Los Angeles.

LPG Shipping Charges Cut on Texas-Ohio Route

The cost to ship propane from Texas to Ohio has been reduced by approximately 20 percent under a new tariff filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Little Big Inch Division of Texas Eastern Transportation Corporation.

Under the new tariff, which went into effect last week, the Little Big Inch pipeline will deliver specification propane to the company's Todhunter Terminal, near Middletown, Ohio, from the Houston area for a tariff of 66 cents per barrel.

Mich. Chemical Unit Opens

Michigan Chemical Corporation, Saint Louis, Mich., has started up its new magnesium oxide plant at Port St. Joe, Fla. Output of the new facility will be on the market early in October. The new unit will produce high-purity chemical and refractory grades of magnesium oxide.

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Richard W. KixMiller

Celanese Establishes Three New Companies

Celanese Corporation of America has set up three new companies—Celanese Fibers Company, Celanese Chemical Company and Celanese Plastics Company. The new units will function as operating divisions of the parent firm, succeeding the old fibers, chemical and plastics divisions.

At the same time, the New York parent firm has appointed presidents to head the companies. They are: John W. Brooks for the fibers unit, and Richard W. KixMiller (pictured above) for the chemical company and the plastics company.

Both Mr. Brooks and Mr. KixMiller will continue to serve, in addition, as vice-presidents of the parent concern, of which Mr. KixMiller is also a director.

"The new companies, having more distinct and autonomous identities, will provide more independent management and greater organizational flexibility in support of the parent company's long-range program to develop new and expanded markets for Celanese products," said Harold Blancke, Celanese president.

It was emphasized that although both the Celanese chemical and plastics companies are headed by Mr. KixMiller, the two organizations will continue to function separtely and independently.

Mr. KixMiller has been with the Cela-

—Continued on page 53

Gen'l Tire Unit Completes 50 Percent Expansion Plan

General Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, has completed a 50 percent expansion of its paint, paper, and textile latices facility at Magadore, Ohio. Cost of the expansion was $350,000.

At the same time, the firm augmented its tankcar fleet to handle the additional production. Product of the unit is a styrene-butadiene latex—trade named "Gen-Flo"—that is used in rubber-base latex paints, in coated papers as a binder and reinforcing agents, and in the textile industry in rug backing, textile printing inks and in the treatment of upholstery materials.

Soybean Processing Facilities Being Expanded, Modernized

Tri-County Co-op Soybean Association, Dawson, Minn., is expanding and modernizing its solvent extraction soybean processing facilities.

A new process installation, which will more than double Tri-County's present processing capacity, will increase the operating efficiency considerably and produce improved products, it was pointed out.

Chemical Milestone Reached As the Miller Law Turns Five And a Theory Is Entrenched

An important milestone in the history of the expanding chemical industry is being passed this week. Wednesday (July 22) marks the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Miller law, which places close government control over the pesticide business and establishes a new theory of industry regulation in the entire food field. Its principle is simply this: A product that might find its way into foods can no longer be offered until shown to be safe by laboratory testing.

Both industry and the government have agreed that the five-year span has proven the worth of the law.

From J. V. Vernon, vice-president of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation and president of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, comes the comment that the Miller law "is a good sound law and we are all learning to operate satisfactorily under it."

Taught FDA About Pesticides

The Food and Drug Administration notes that "the law has enabled us to know a whole lot more about pesticides and how they can affect public health than was ever known before."

Enacted as a replacement for the outmoded caustic poisons act, the Miller law establishes the rule that dangerous and otherwise harmful insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, etc., have a proper place in the growing and processing of foods and feeds and can be used with safety within residue tolerance limits. Under its provisions, over 2,000 tolerances have now been provided for raw agricultural products—about 800 on the basis of the 1950 spray residue hearings and over 1,200 under the Miller law alone.

During the first year of the operation of the law, petitions for residue tolerances were slow coming into the FDA because of the vast amount of research work required to support the safety claims of the proposed tolerances.

Since then, the pace has stepped up until now they are coming in at the rate of about fifty a year. Petition number 221 is currently being processed by the agency.

That the law has not slowed down research for new pesticides is attested by the fact, FDA says, that one-fourth or more of the petitions being filed are for new products to be used for controlling pests. The remainder are for extension of tolerances already granted to cover other commodities.

Also attesting to the smooth working of the law is the fact that there has as yet been no question raised about compliance. F. J. McFarland of the FDA, in charge of administration of the law, notes that there have been only three instances over the five years in which it has been necessary to establish advisory committees of experts and at no time has a dispute ever reached a stage at which a pub-

—Continued on page 41

Fiber Industries Licensed By duPont for Its 'Teron'

Fiber, Inc., jointly-owned by Celanese Corporation of America, New York, and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Great Britain, has been granted a license to manufacture a synthetic fiber—almost identical with "Dacron"—by E. I. du Pont de Nemours, & Co., Wilmington, Del.

The granting of the license clears up any doubt about infringement on duPont's master patent rights, which expire in July, 1961. Fiber Industries will begin producing its polyester fiber, "Teron," by mid-1960.

The fiber, polyethylene terephthalate, will be produced at a $20 million plant in Shelby, N. C. The plant's capacity rated at 40 million pounds per year, will bring the country's polyester fiber potential to 150 million pounds per year.

SALES ADMINISTRATION HEAD: Parker B. Smith, former general manager of the international department of the Borden Chemical Company, who has been made director of sales administration for Century Chemical Corporation, New York.

Soda-Ash Unit Loan Is Okayed For Korea

Oriental Chemical Industries, Ltd., Korea, has received a $5.6 million okay from the US Development Loan Fund for construction of a soda-ash unit and related plants at Samchok, Korea.

The loan is the fifth DLF has made to Korea, and brings to $17.7 million the total amount committed to that country by the US agency.

The new plants will produce an estimated 39,000 metric tons of soda-ash per year, DLF says. They will also make 4,200 tons of caustic soda, 2,500 tons of sodium bicarbonate, and 5,000 tons of calcium chloride.

DLF points out that Korea's total supply of these materials is now being imported, and to a great extent with grants from the US.

Chemicals have had a tenuous hold in Samchok. An original plant was built there in 1938, according to DLF. Operated on a limited scale after World War II, it was destroyed during the Korean War and has been only partially rehabilitated.

General Mills Introduces Fatty Nitrogen Chemicals

The chemical division of General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has announced the commercial availability of twenty-four fatty nitrogen chemicals.

The products include four primary, five secondary, and three tertiary fatty amines (trade marked "Alamines"); four fatty trimethyl ammonium chlorides, five difatty dimethyl ammonium chlorides, one trifatty methyl ammonium chloride and two quaternized fatty diamines (trade marked "Aliquats").

Plant Regulators Legislation Gains Step in Congress

A scheme of the pesticide industry—that all agricultural chemicals subject to federal controls be put in the same regulatory basket instead of becoming scattered among various laws—continues to gain favor in congress.

In fact, the senate agricultural committee thinks so highly of the proposal that it decided last week to move it along without further ado.

Industry's Idea—HR 6436

The industry's idea is embodied in a bill, HR 6436, which proposes to amend the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act to include the four newest chemical tools of agriculture within its provisions.

These are the chemicals being identified in the industry as defoliants, plant regulators, desiccants and nematocides.

After reading the report of the house committee on the legislation and hearing an explanation of its aims from its own experts, the senate group decided that the purposes of the bill were so clear and worthy that public hearings were unnecessary.

It reported the bill without a dissenting voice after making only a few minor technical changes.

The bill automatically goes on the senate calendar to be taken up the next time the calendar is called. Bills on the calendar usually are approved in routine fashion by the unanimous consent of the members present.

It is entirely probable that by this time next week the bill will have completed its legislative journey and been sent to the White House for the President's signature.

The four types of chemicals for agriculture are relatively new and were practically non-existant at the time the federal insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide law was passed twelve years ago.

However, that was twelve years ago, and they have come into widespread use since.

Right now there is no federal control law that covers them, except for the indirect coverage given them by the newly-enacted food additives law.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Will Borrow $6 Million

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., is going to borrow $6 million.

The money will be used to: retire stock, add to and replace plants, obtain general working capital, acquire in related areas and invest in joint enterprises.

Mallinckrodt is offering (by prospectus only) a $6 million issue of 5 percent convertible subordinated debentures due in fifteen years. They will be sold at par by an underwriting group headed by Newhard, Cook & Co., St. Louis.

The debentures will be converted into sixteen shares of class A common stock for each $1,000 principal amount (equivalent, at such principal amount, to a conversion price of $62.50 per share of class A common stock).

The stock the company will retire is the presently outstanding 6 percent class B preferred, amounting to $82,200.

USCM Acquires Darco

United States Chemical Milling Corporation, Manhattan Beach, Calif., has acquired Darco Industries, Inc. The move follows on the heels of USCM's acquisition of the aircraft division of H&B American Machine Company.

Syndets Win Russian Favor — Output Goal Is Set

The Russians are not much for synthetic detergents at the present time, but they have "discovered" the syndets and like their looks and what they do.

Therefore, there is a new Soviet production target: 30-35 percent of cleansing agent output shall be synthetic detergents by 1965.

Two different—and it is claimed new—processes are being used at Krasnovodsk right now in order to compare economics. Several full-scale works will be built during the period up to 1965, and what turns out to be the most favorable process will be the one finally used.

Chemische Industrie International, a German publication, reports that since Russia's whaling does not provide enough sperm oil for the necessary higher fatty alcohols, steps are being taken to manufacture the alcohols by petrochemical technics.

A new process has been devised at the Institute of Petroleum Chemistry at the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow. This comprises the direct oxidation of paraffinic hydrocarbons in the presence of boric acid. Two plants using the process are scheduled to go on stream this year.

Another section of the academy reportedly has devised technics for recovering fatty acids and fatty alcohols from wool grease. The process is similar to that used for sperm oil: i.e., saponification under pressure, followed by distilling the fatty acids and alcohols under high vacuum.

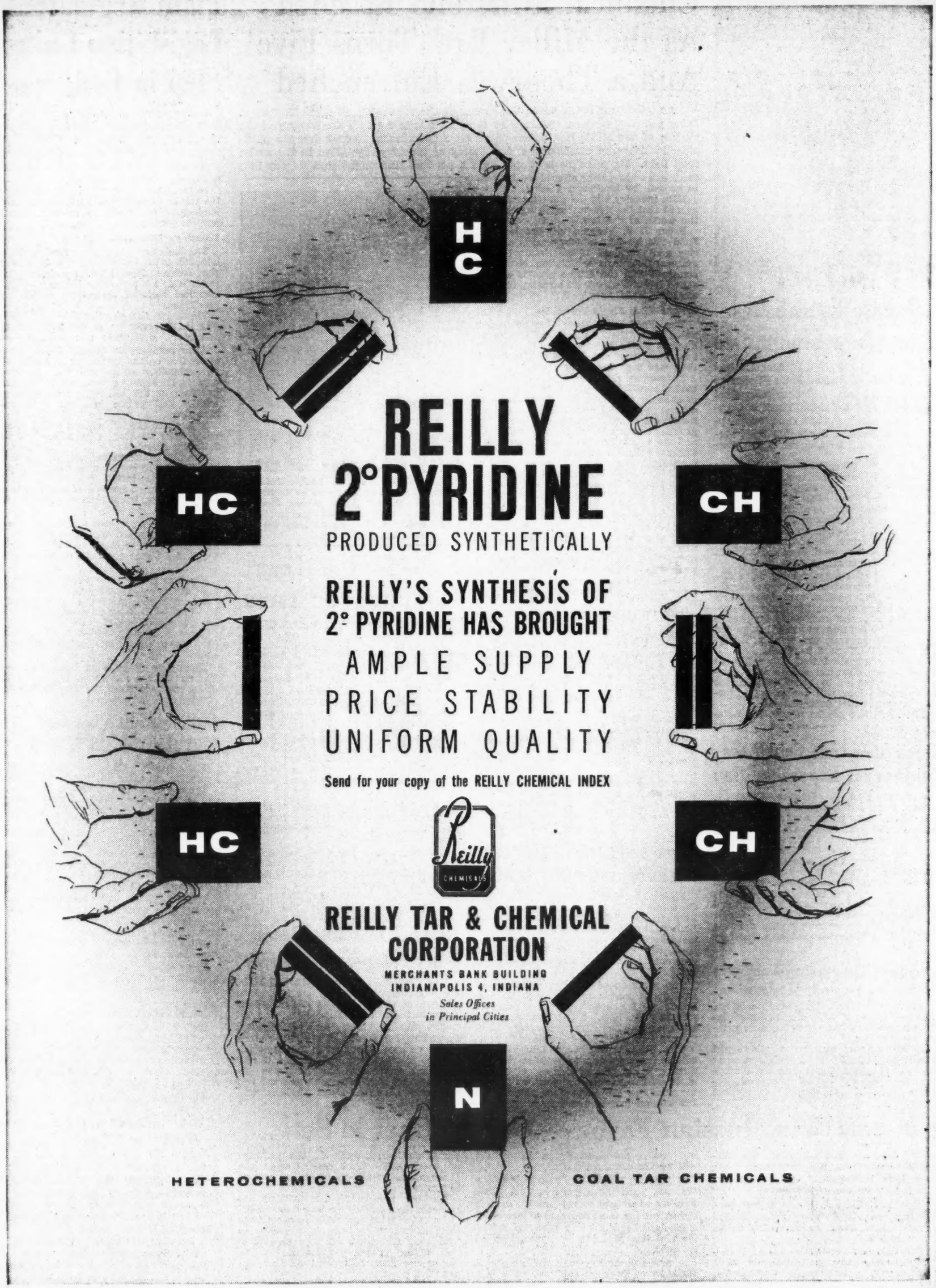
The range of experimental products so

—Continued on page 35

Gulf Becomes a Leader With New Benzene Plant

Gulf Oil Corporation is now on stream with a new benzene plant at the company's Port Arthur, Tex., refinery—and the Pittsburgh Pa., company says the new installation puts it in the fore as a leading producer of benzene in this country.

Drawing its feedstocks from the Port Arthur refinery, the new plant produces not only benzene but also substantial amounts of toluene.



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Renegotiation Renegotiated

The contract renegotiation law, which has had a wide effect throughout the chemical industry, will be on the statute books for at least three more years. It has just been "renegotiated." This came about last week when President Eisenhower signed the extension bill into law following its approval by congress.

The three-year extension is somewhat longer than the Administration proposed, but not as long as some in congress would like to have it.

And before the question of continuing the law rolls around again, congress expects to have sufficient evidence to decide whether the law should be made permanent as some have argued, or wiped from the statute books as business organizations have demanded.

During the interim, two special investigations are to be conducted by congressional committees into this and related problems.

Under terms of a special section in the extension bill, the senate and house armed services committee are directed to make a thorough investigation of military procurement policies.

At the same time the senate-house internal revenue committee is to investigate policies and procedures of the renegotiation law.

The committees are to report the results of their studies before June 30, 1962 when the law again expires.

One change was made in the law when it was renewed this time. Provision was made for a five-year carry-forward of losses on contracts to reduce profits subject to renegotiation in later years.

Previously, it was provided that such losses could be carried forward only for two years.

Depreciation Policy Must Become Realistic, duPont Executive Warns

The government had better revise its "unrealistic depreciation policy" or manufacturers will have to turn to such unappetizing remedies as wage reduction in order to keep themselves in equipment. The acuteness of the problem is stressed by Thomas Crawley Davis, a vice-president of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., in an article in the firm's monthly publication, *Better Living*. Says Mr. Davis: Inflation, population growth and the inability of duPont and the rest of American industry to keep up with the fast-stepping demand pattern, are three major problems facing the nation.

COM'L DEVELOPMENT MANAGER: Frederick E. McCormick, appointed manager of commercial development for its agricultural division by American Cyanamid Company, New York.

The problem isn't necessarily an immediate one. He feels that matters at present are pretty much under control. But 1967, he warns, is the year to look out for. That is the year when all three of these problems will unite and give us one big headache.

The way Mr. Davis sees it, inflation drives cost up. Population growth drives demand up. But if the depreciation policy of the nation is unrealistic, industry cannot afford to buy new equipment and without new equipment, industry cannot fulfill the demands of the growing population.

In spite of this, he points out, there is a "continued unwillingness on the part of the US Treasury Department and the accounting profession to support suitable

—*Continued on page 35*

Sir Alexander Fleck Will Retire Next Year

Sir Alexander Fleck, chairman of the board of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, plans to retire at the end of February. Stanley Paul Chambers has been elected by the board to succeed Sir Alexander in the top post.

Sir Alexander has been chairman since 1953 and has been with ICI and its predecessors for some forty-four years.

Goodyear (Australia) Buys Part of a Rubber Facility

A substantial interest in a new synthetic rubber plant being built by Australia Synthetic Rubber Company, Ltd., has been acquired by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company (Australia), Ltd.

Located at Altona near Melbourne, the plant is being built at a cost of more than $11 million, and will have a yearly capacity of 30,000 long tons of styrene-butadiene rubber. It is scheduled for completion in July, 1961.

The new synthetic plant is part of the Australian Commonwealth's $50 million petrochemical project which is being built by Vacuum Oil Company, Pty., Ltd.

Communist China Is Becoming A Chemical China and Agents Are Out for Foreign Business

Communist China is rapidly becoming a chemical China. Not only is she growing increasingly able to satisfy her own needs, but now she is beginning to look hungrily into foreign lands to find markets for her chemicals. European countries already know her representatives, busily peddling the Red China line of chemical products; consumers in east Asian countries and in Australia are more and more coming to find that the foot in the door belongs to a salesman from a Chinese chemical factory.

And, as one more feature that makes her a considerable factor in the international trade picture, China's prices are generally below those of competing countries.

Good Reason for Export

A German publication, *Chemische Industrie International*, which has just done a study on things chemical in China, notes that there is good reason why the country is offering more and more chemicals on the export market: Manufacture for export has been up as much as 300 percent in the last few years.

In Europe these products are being offered steadily by China: barium compounds, bleaching earths, active carbon, calcium silicate, sodium fluoride, essential oils, pharmaceutical intermediates, minerals and ores.

Eastern Asia and Australia are witnessing the introduction of heavy inorganics, acids, salts, fine chemicals and also minerals and ores.

Here, for instance, are some things going on that should make the Red Chinese increasingly formidable on the foreign trade scene:

- A 200,000-ton superphosphate plant is at present building at Nanking.
- A factory is scheduled to start production this year in Inner Mongolia on an annual 10,000 tons of caustic soda and 1,500 tons of polyvinyl chloride, along with hydrochloric acid, chloride of lime and trichloroethylene.
- Chemical products for agriculture and hormones will come from a factory that is being built in Shansi Province.
- Russian engineers are building a hydrogenation plant at Fushun to process bituminous coal, and expect to have it completed by 1962.
- An additional 200 dyestuffs types will be made by the end of 1962, with

—*Continued on page 62*

Hess, an English Firm, Merges With Armour Unit

Hess Products, Ltd., London, England, has merged with the chemical division of Armour Chemical Industries, Ltd., English affiliate of Armour Industrial Chemical Company, Chicago.

Half the share capital of the new company—to be known as Armour Hess Chemicals, Ltd.—will be controlled by Armour and the other half by United Kingdom interests.

Chairman of the board of Armour Hess Chemicals is A. Henderson and managing director is A. Hess. Other directors are J. T. Barrie; J. W. R. Hudson; M. E. Lewis, general manager of Armour, Chicago; E. J. McAdams, financial vice-president of Armour; M. K. Schwitzer, and E. W. Wilson, executive vice-president of Armour.

PAINT FEDERATION KEYNOTER: Herbert B. Woodman, president of Interchemical Corporation, who on October 23rd will deliver the keynote address at the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs in Atlantic City, N. J.

Petrochemical Output Up: Sales Squeak By

Though US output of crude products from petroleum and natural gas showed a healthy advance last year over 1957, sales just barely nosed past the high water mark of the year previous. The Tariff Commission has passed the word in its preliminary report on the crude products.

According to the report, US production in 1958 amounted to 20,903 million pounds —about 15 percent more than the output of 18,094 million pounds in 1957. Sales in 1958 amounted to 11,904 million pounds, valued at $380 million, compared with 10,330 million pounds, valued at $376 million, in 1957.

Production of all aromatic and naphthenic products in 1958 amounted to 5,285

—*Continued on page 57*

Polyvinyl Chloride Plant Is Projected for Overseas

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has completed plans for construction of a $4.5 million polyvinyl chloride plastics materials plant in Australia.

To be built in collaboration with Australian interests, the new unit is expected by Goodrich to save the Australians some 1 million Australian pounds in foreign exchange.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 8-10.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 13-18.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 19-20.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, St. Paul, Minn., September 27-30.

American Oil Chemists Society, fall meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Los Angeles, September 28-30.

American Pesticide Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 16-17.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 16-23.

Association of American Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 14-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual symposium, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 27.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 12-14.

Chemical Market Research Association, resort meeting, Williamsburg Lodge and Inn, Williamsburgh, Va., September 21-22.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 17-20.

Electrochemical Society, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, October 18-22.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-23.

Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 22-24.

Gordon Research Conference: "Corrosion," Colby Junior College, New London, N. H.; "Microbiological Deterioration," New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H.; "Cell Structure and Metabolism," Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., July 20-24.

Kentucky Fertilizer Conference, annual meeting, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, July 29.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Sheraton Lick hotel, French Lick, Ind., October 21-23.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual convention, St. Louis, Mo., September 20-24.

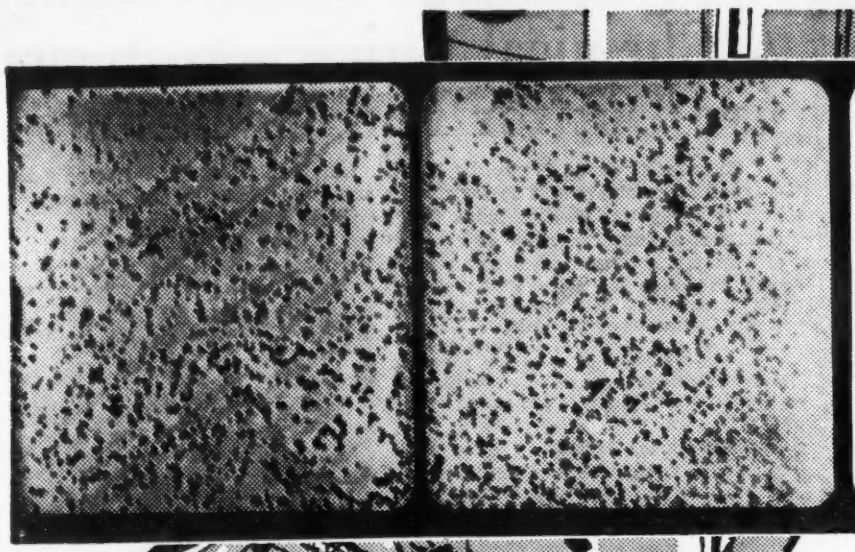
National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 19-21.

Paint Industries' Show, sponsored by Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 20-24.

Parenteral Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 14-16.

Society of the Plastics Industry, midwest section conference, French Lick Sheraton hotel, French Lick, Ind., September 10-11; New England section conference, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 1-2.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 15.



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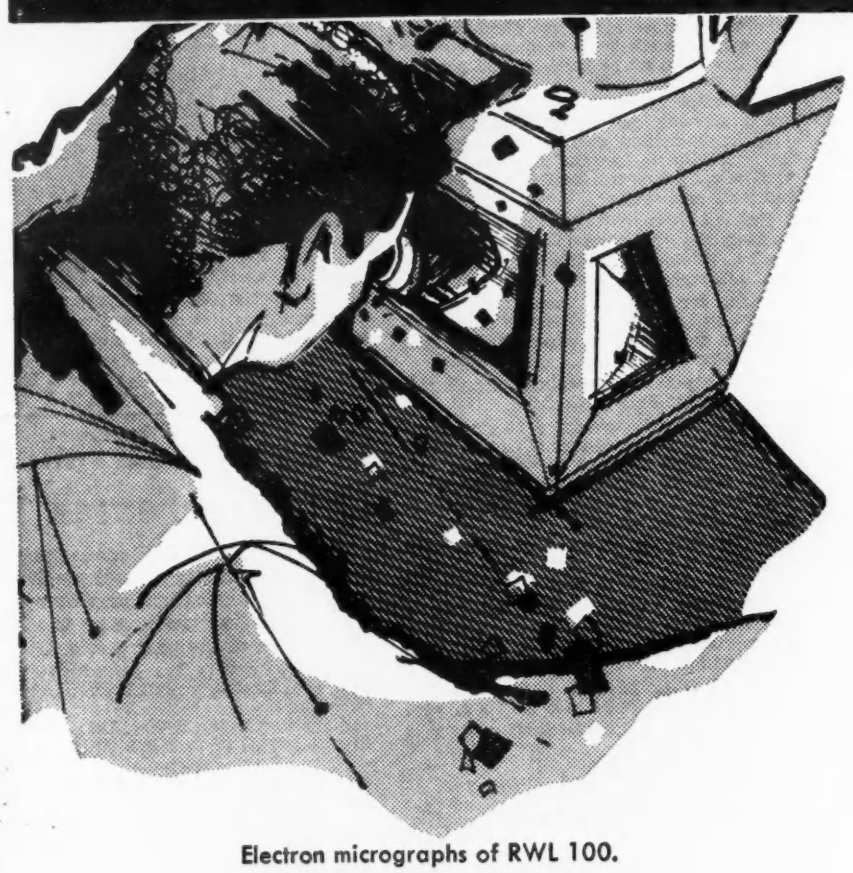

Electron micrographs of RWL 100.
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Acrylic RWL 200

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3, 5-Diiodosalicylic acid • Orthophenylene diamine
Phloroglucinol • Agricultural chemicals

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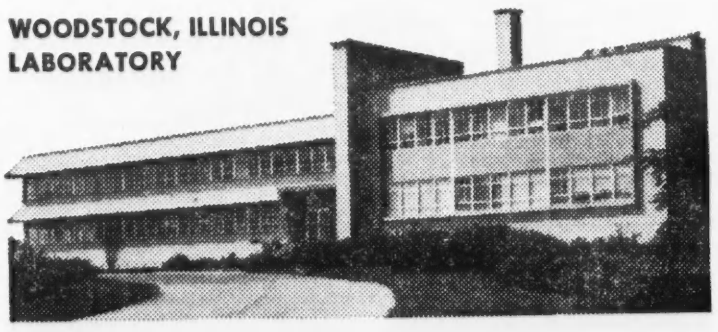

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, July 17 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.45 - 3.00
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½ - —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½ - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dm., 1.000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dm., 1.000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots, dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½ - .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½ - —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (20-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), 250-lb. bbls., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .55¼ - —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald .... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis .... lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .98 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls. same basis. lb. 1.33 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90% dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20% dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd. .... lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys, 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. . lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.48
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.30
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .35 - .90
powd., cs. ..... lb. .60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.25 - 4.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100-lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼ - .08
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½ - —
cryst., dms., c.l, works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32°, cybs., c.l., works ... lb. .049S - —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570 - .1098
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼ - .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½ - —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾ - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¼ - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib dms., works lb. .82½ - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½ - —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½ - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.l.t., dms lb. .36¼ - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. . lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies ton. 88.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton. 90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton. 91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal. gray, bgs., cl., works, frt, equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms, ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 325.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bgs.	bags	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
		grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.r.	boiling range	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes			ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	t.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	incl.	included	S E.	southeast
		indust.	industrial	sec.	secondary
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
		l-	laevo	s.g.	specific gravity
cks.	casks	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	shipment
c.l.	carlots	lb.	pound	soln.	solution
cns.	cans	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	standard unit
coml.	commercial	l.t.l.	less truckload	syn.	synthetic
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
CP	chemically pure	mfrs.	manufacturers	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	m-	meta	tert-	tertiary
cryst.	crystalline	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	t.l.	truck loads
cs.	cases			t.w.	tank wagons
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point		
d-	dextro	N-	nitrogen	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	n-	normal	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural		
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	neut.	neutral	W.	west
		NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextrolaevo	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. 42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms. dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.75 —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.75 8.20
USP, gran., fib dms. lb. .17¼ —
Ammonium citrate dibasic, 250-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 3.40 3.65
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib dms. 15,000 lbs. works lb 1.22 - —
fib dms. 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
single fib. dms. works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom. fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b., works ton 68.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price. ton 68.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton 48.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .28½- —
powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 193.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 15.48 -17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF V bbls. dms lb. .46 —
Ammonium phosphate tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .20½ .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b works, base price ton. 32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works lb .03½- .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works, ton. 35.00 - —
bgs. c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. l.t.l., works—100 lbs 3.20 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald., 100% basis ton 160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms c.l. works lb .20 —
dms. l.c.l., works lb .22 .26
tech., soln, 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, comi., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb 1.70 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb. 17.50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic, bots lb 4.50 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic dms lb. 17.50 -21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 15.00 —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb 4.20 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib dms., lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 5.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb. 18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- .17¾
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works. lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —

Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Anethole, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Tech., dms. lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. lb 120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .22 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .63½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis. lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz. 35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .28 - —
USP, powd., bbls lb. .33 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tin oz. 4.00 - 4.50
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
l-Arginine hydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo. 60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .95 - —
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. lb. .48 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude 6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 41.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton. 44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, 25, 50-kilo dms., kilo. 10.00 - —
10 kilo dms. kilo. 10.35 - —
5-kilo dm kilo. 10.75 - —
1-kilo bottle kilo. 11.00 - —
500-gram bottle kilo. 11.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J ton. 86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 41.00 - —
270°-293 F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- —
Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy ton. 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.56 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - —

Barium carbonate precip. bgs., c.l., works ton. 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton. 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd bgs., c.l., works ton. 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide)
Barium hydrate, cryst., ogs., c.l. t.l., frt. equald ton 208.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., l.t.l., frt equald ton 218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l. t.l. dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls. l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd lb .17 - —
Barium oxide grd., dms. c.l. t.l., frt equald ton 275.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. l.t.l., frt. equald ton 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton. 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs. mines ton. 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
white water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton 79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns lb. 2.25 - 2.75
55-60% cns. lb 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms., lb 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .55 - .56
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .56 - .57
Central American, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Chilean, bgs. lb. .56 Nom.
Refd., USP bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .26 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton. 91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 94.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton. 89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton. 92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - .33
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .93 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .68 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd lb. 47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, NF, 40-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½- 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. in steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb 9.50 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 48.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb. 48.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat. NF, Italian cns. lb. 12.60 -14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude cns. lb 1.50 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb 1.75 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb 4.60 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate cryst. dms lb 2.08 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP dms. lb 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subiodide, NF, fib dms lb 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark bls. lb. .50 .55
Black haw root bark bls. lb. .63 .65
Black haw tree bark bls. lb 45 .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe direct process, bgs c.l., works ton. 145.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works ton. 155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton. 195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs. Chicago, unit-ton. 5.75 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .50 - .55

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 1.90 - 2.55
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.25
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22½
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton. 75.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 -10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton. 83.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton. 43.50 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton. 58.00 - —
powd., USP, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 20.87 -22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 12.30 -14.30
dms., c.l., works ton. 188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 12.30 - —

Boric acid, tech., cryst., bgs., smaller lots, same basis	100 lbs.	13.05	—
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	112.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago	100 lbs.	6.47	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	ton.	174.25	—
dms., c.l., works	ton.	137.00	—
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago	100 lbs.	9.72	—
dms., smaller lots same basis	100 lbs.	10.47	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	106.00	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works, ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago	100 lbs.	8.85	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	100 lbs.	10.10	-12.10
dms., smaller lots, same basis	100 lbs.	11.45	—
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.			
Borneol, cns.	lb.	2.75	—
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works	lb.	1.25	—
100-lb. cyls., works	lb.	1.70	—
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls, t.l., works	lb.	.70	—
cyls., l.t.l., works	lb.	70	—
Brimstone (see Sulfur).			
Broenner's acid, bbls.	lb.	1.53	—
Bromine, purif. cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.32	—
c.s., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34	.39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.31	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	.34
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21½	—
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.48	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47	—
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys	lb.	1.80	1.90
Bromstyrol, bots.	lb.	5.45	5.70
Brucine, cns.	oz.	1.50	1.75
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns	oz.	1.50	1.75
Buchu leaves, bls.	lb.	.95	1.05

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

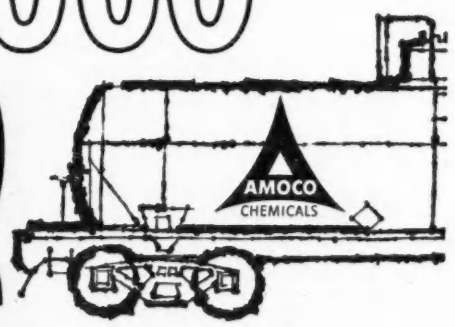
Butadiene, refd cyls., c.l., refy	lb.	.21	—
cyls., l.c.l., refy	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
sec-Butyl acetate syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E	lb.	.14¾	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld E.	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15	—
Butyl alcohol, sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	—
Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E	lb.	.15	—
dms, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).			
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.38¼	—
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
tanks, works	lb.	.33¼	—
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.42½	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Butyl laurate, dms., works	lb.	.37½	—
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.55½	—
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Butyl phenylacetate, dms.,	lb.	4.50	4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).			
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Mississippi	lb.	.27¼	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.28¼	—
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine)			
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see mono-tert-m-cresol).			
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p cresol).			
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28½	—
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
Butyric acid 99% dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.32½	—
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).			

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).			
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	5.35	—
Light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.45	—
Cadmium CP red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	5.10	—
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.70	—
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.10	—
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	3.65	—
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms	lb	6.75	7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd	lb.	1.30	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.58	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.88	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.65	—
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.80	—
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.73	—
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.96	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.	lb.	2.69	—
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.74	—
Orange, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.51	—
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.59	—
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.81	—
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.93	—
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.16	—
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	2.49	—
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.12	—
Caffeine, NF, citrated, ums., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.70	—
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.10	—
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.96	—
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.10	—
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.96	—
Cajuput oil, native cns	lb.	1.75	2.55
Redist., USP, cns	lb.	1.90	2.10
Calamine, USP, dms.	lb.	.34	—
Calamus oil, bots	lb.	12.00	20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works	gram.	.54	—
1-10 kilo lots	gram.	.55	—
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).			
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate fib dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	3.10	—
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.09	.09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	.10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs or more	lb.	.97	—
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd	ton.	149.00	—
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.50	—
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.00	34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00	18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	30.00	35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	45.00	50.00
medium, bgs. c.l., works	ton.	38.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	48.00	—
Calcium carborate, precip., surface treated, bgs. c.l., works.	ton.	40.00	42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	55.00	57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	117.50	167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	137.50	187.50
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	31.00	—
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs. c.l., works frt. equald	ton.	37.80	—
Liquor, 40% tanks frt equald	ton.	12.50	—
Powd. 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	37.00	—
Purif., gran., dms	lb	27	—
Solid, 73-75% dms. c.l., frt. equald	ton.	29.50	—
dms., l.c.l., works frt equald	ton.	36.00	73.00
USP, gran., dms.	lb	32	—
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd	lb	37	—
Calcium cyanide dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies	lb	20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	24	55
Calcium cyclamate 100-lb dms	lb	1.95	—
Calcium gluconate, USP, powd., 150-lb. dm., ton	lb.	.66½	—
A.A, 150-lb. dm., ton	lb.	.73½	—
Calcium hydride lump, dms., works.	lb	2.20	3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd E of Rockies.	cs.	22.95	25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis	dm.	30.80	34.50
Calcium hypophosphite dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb	1.28	—
Calcium iodide, jars	lb.	4.52	—
Calcium lactate, NF dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36	.40
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.41	.48

AMOCO

OXO ALCOHOLS



HIGHEST ESTERIFICATION QUALITY

Amoco Isooctyl and Decyl Alcohols are triple checked for quality by:

1. High temperature esterifications with phthalic anhydride.
2. Acid color with concentrated sulfuric acid.
3. Esterification color after heat-aging.

Typical Properties	Isooctyl	Decyl
ASTM Distillation, D1078		
Initial Boiling Point, °C.	185	216
Dry Point, °C.	190	220
Specific Gravity, 20/20 °C.	0.833	0.839
Color, APHA	<10	<10
Alcohol, Wt., %	99+	99+
Aldehyde, Wt., %	0.02	0.02
Flash Point (Open Cup), °F.	185	210

In addition to supplying you with top quality Oxo Alcohols, your Amoco sales representative can provide technical service to help you improve your plasticizers. Your inquiry will receive immediate attention.

AMOCO CHEMICALS CORPORATION
910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 80, Illinois

Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms. frt equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, 1-kilo or more, kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton. 83.25 - —
bgs. c.l., t.l. f.o.b. Texas City works ton. 77.70 - —
bgs. l.c.l., frt equald ton. 93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 94.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald ton. 104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs. c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs. works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip. dms. ton lots, frt. alld. works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Calcium stearate, ctns. c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd. 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p. dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn. USP gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 8.25 - 10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .57 - .59
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 1.75 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 2.75 - —
Capric acid, dms lb. .35½ - .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .35½ - .38
tanks lb. .33 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway oil, dms lb 3.10 - 3.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs lb. .12¼ - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13½ - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb .07¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. 79 - —
medium color, uncompressed bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22 - —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropoiitan areas, E. ton. 60.00 - 115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, Metropolitan areas, E. ton. 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale works ton. 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .131 —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers dms. c.l. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt alld lb .14¼ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bois lb. 41.50 - 45.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 2.95 - —
Bleached "B" lb 2.85 - —
Decorticated Alleppey cs. lb 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.00 - —

Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 16.90 - 17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .71
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .75
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .77
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
Yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.12 - 1.14
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 57.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. kilo. 240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Casein, imp., inedible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .19½ - .20½
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .29 - —
"B," bls. lb. .28½ - —
"C," bls. lb. .27½ - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2530 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2630 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms. c.l. lb. .2700 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850 - —
tanks lb. .2500 - —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660 - —
tanks lb. .2360 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450 - —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .3050 - —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2250 - —
tanks lb. .1950 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2225 - —
tanks lb. .1925 - —
Refd., deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750 - —
No. 3, USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2450 - —
tanks lb. .2150 - —
Imported, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks. lb. .17 - .17¼
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .65 - .75
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .51 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E. lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 46% dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½ - —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, special, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½ - —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. 1.75 - —
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —

Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½ - .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton. 78.00 - 80.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.15 - 5.00
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼ - —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼ - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
Chlorinated rubber, 125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½ - .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½ - .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½ - —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.t., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½ - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80½ - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., cyls., 120 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. 1c. per lb. higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-48%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½ - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31½ - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .39 - .31

Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
NF, yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼ - —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots. lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .92 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .69 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs. lb. .78 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 36.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots. lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Extra, bots. lb. 3.45 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29¼ - .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½ - .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .60 - .80
Java-type, dms. lb. .72½ - 1.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.30
Civet, artif., bots. lb. 13.75 - 15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 - 21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l. Tenn ton. 8.00 - 11.00
Clay, ball, imp., airfloated, bgs, c.l., Atl. port net-ton. 42.00 - 45.75
lump bulk, Atl. port net-ton. 29.50 - 35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs. c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - 12.00
Georgia, bgs. l.c.l. works. ton. 15.50 - —
Clay, China, dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 - 14.50
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse ton. 35.00 - 36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton. 20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton. 50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton. 60.00 - 70.00
Cleaner's naphtha, petroleum, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15¼
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½ - —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Cleve's acid, 1,6, tech. solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1,7, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .40½ - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .42½ - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.38 - 2.10
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½ - —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½ - —
bgs. or fib. dms. l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½ - —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum)
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Coaltar, refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½ - —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust. bulk, works ton. 44.00 - —
Coaltar pitch, core, bulk, works ton. 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton. 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type I, tanks, works ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms, dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 46% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .99 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb. .71½ - —
Liq., 6% Co., dms. lb. .57½ - —
Cobalt metal, 97-99% dms. f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.75 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. .46¾ - —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.33 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. same basis lb. 1.29 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate fused 3% Co. dms, lb. .29½ - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co. dms., dlvd, lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.60 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100 oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb. .20 - .22
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .68 - .73
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .19¼ Nom.
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .16½ - —
Refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .26 - .27

Coconut oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.30¼-	.32
tanks	lb.	.28	—
double dist. (stripped), dms.	lb.	.31¼-	.34
tanks	lb.	.29	—
Cod oil, dms., spot	lb.	.09¾-	.09
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	13.25	—
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	11.75	—
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.25	—
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil, USP, dms.	gal.	1.40	1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls.	lb.	.20	.22
Blue, bls.	lb.	.20	.22
Colchicine, USP, bots.	oz.	27.00	—
Colchicum root, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Colchicum seed, bgs.	lb.	.60	.65
Collodion, USP, dms.	lb.	.32½	—
Flexible, dms.	lb.	.34	—
Colocynth pulp, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Colombo root, bls.	lb.	.16	.18
Condurango bark, bls.	lb.	.26	—
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.25	.26
No. 2 bgs.	lb.	.22	.24
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.16½	.19
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb.	.65	—
Copaiba oil, cns.	lb.	1.35	2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.54	—
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.3405-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.34560-	—
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.44	.44½
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works,	lb.	.30	.30½
Cryst., dried, dms., works	lb.	.38¼	.38¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works	lb.	.39¼	.42¼
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb lots or more	lb.	.609	—
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.619	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.639	.659
Copper gluconate, dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Copper hydrate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.51¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lo.	.52¼-	—
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis	lb.	.30	—
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26½-	—
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.30¾-	.32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works	lb.	.45	—
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.46¼-	—
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.47	—
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works,	lb.	.45	—
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots	lb.	4.25	—
10% active quinolinolate, dms	lb.	1.14	1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.36½-	—
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.1885-	—
Cryst., 98%, bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.95	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.95	-14.95
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		22.55	—
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		23.30	—
Copper sulfate, tribasic distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		27.35	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		28.35	-31.35
Copper undecylenate dms.	lb	2.75	—
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f.	ton.	222.50	—
Pac. ports, c.i.f	ton.	217.50	—
Coriander oil, USP, bots.	lb.	9.25	-11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.08	—
Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.07½-	—
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.08½-	—
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.11¾-	—
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.07¼	Nom.
Refd., salad, dms	lb.	.1747-	.1765
tanks	lb.	.1547-	—
Corn oil, acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	7.30	—
paper bgs., l.c.l	100 lbs.	7.45	—
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l	100 lbs.	7.31	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46	—
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).			
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more	gram	1.30	1.75
Costus oil, bots.	oz.	6.00	—
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis	ton.	65.00	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East	lb.	.13⅛	Nom.
tanks, Valley	lb.	.13⅜	Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.12⅞	Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco	lb.	.12⅞-	—
Cottonseed oil, crude, foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.05¼	Nom.
Refd., salad, dms.	lb.	.18½-	.18¾
tanks	lb.	.16½-	.16¾
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms	lb.	.16¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	—
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	3.60	3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.85	.90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).			
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys.,	lb.	3.05	3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted	gal.	.24	—
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works,	gal.	.226	—
Creosote, coaltar, refd., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.50	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.38	—
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.			
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).			
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area	lb.	1.72	1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis	lb.	1.42	1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works	lb.	.0561-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.0460-	—
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16½-	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.145	—
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.61	—
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald,	lb	.22	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20	—

o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.17	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16¼-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.16	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	—
25°-28.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.15	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.52	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.53	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.49	—
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.70	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	—
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns.	lb.	1.80	2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	gal.	1.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.15	—
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis	gal.	1.20	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25	—
tanks, frt. equald.	gal.	1.00	—
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more	gal.	1.03¼-	—
less than 50 dms., same basis.	gal.	1.03	1.15
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	—

Coconut Oil Acids—2,4-D Isopropyl Ester

Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works	lb.	.51	—
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		13.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		14.25	—
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.25	—
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs.	lb.	1.00	—
Powd., cs.	lb.	1.15	—
Cubeb oil, cns.	lb.	12.00	-16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs	lb.	.30	—
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.31	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.27	—
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns.	lb.	15.50	-17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract	ton.	57.00	—
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton.		2.85	—
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	75.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	96.00	—
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works	ton.	120.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	140.00	—
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	1.02	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.10	—
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies	gal.	.77	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.85	—
tanks, works	gal.	.55	—

Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.23¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis.	lb.	.29½-	—
tanks, works, same basis	lb.	.26	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb.	.47	—
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works.	cyl.	48.00	—
6-oz cyls., works	cyl.	12.00	—
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots	gal.	.42	—
cyls., 100-gal lots	gal.	.41	—
cyls., 200-gal. lots	gal.	.40	—
Cypress oil, bots.	lb.	5.30	—

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	—
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	.53
tanks, same basis	lb.	.42	—
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.48	.53
tanks, works	lb.	.42	—

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Dammar gum, Batavia A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. ....lb. .14¼- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs ....lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs .....lb. .14½- .16½
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. .....lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs .....lb. .14½- .16
nubs and chips, bgs ...lb. .09 - .10
Siam, cs. .....lb. .30 - .33
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .36 - .41
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs.....lb. .17 - .19
Dandelion root, bls. .....lb. .28 - .32
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l. works .... lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls ..... lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.50 -69.12
19% P, paper bgs. works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton.71.50 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices
Degras, common, bbls ..... lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. ..... lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis .. gal. .53½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division
Denatured alcohol ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis... gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .52 - —
SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.... gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l ..... 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs. c.l ..100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.37 - —
Dextrin, corn, indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., canary light, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l ..... 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l .....100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse ..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ..100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Anhyd., special, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms. ..100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb dms ..... 100 lbs.15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse. ..100 lbs. 7.30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.... 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
USP, dms. ..... lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots..... lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Diacetone alcohol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .98½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd....lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis.....lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis.....lb. .68 - 1.10
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. .....lb. .57 -
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .60 -
tanks, same basis .....lb. .54 -
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .68½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .24½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works..... lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis. lb. .14½- —
1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works . lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .55 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works. frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l. works. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .26 - —
Dieldrin, dms. dlvd ..... lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms. t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29 - —
Diethyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms. c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works..... lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm lots, works ..... lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l. dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .25¼- —

Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .22¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots, 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot ..... kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots..... gram. 4.75 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms..... lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .67 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .037 - .038
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk. gram. .037 - .038
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
tech., dms. ..... lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., lb. .25 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. ... lb. 4.35 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis ..... lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. .... lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works ..... lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. .. lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms. ..... lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld E. ..... lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. ..... lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. .... lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. ..... lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l. works..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .29 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works, dlvd. ..... lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works... lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l. works..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E .... lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works ..... gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South ..... gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 - .85

Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .33 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused, tanks, same basis. lb. .28 - —
Refd. diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld. lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. .... lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .19¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt alld. lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
50-60% dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .114 - —
Dodecylphenol c.l., frt alld. .... lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 ..... lb 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1..... lb 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 ..... lb 19.60 -22.35
No. 3 ..... lb 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ..... lb 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 ..... lb 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 ..... lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 ..... lb 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No 1, cns. ..... lb 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. ..... lb 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 ..... lb 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 ..... lb 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 ..... lb 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 ..... lb 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 ..... lb 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 ..... lb 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 ..... lb 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No 17 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 ..... lb 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 ..... lb 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 ..... lb 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 23 ..... lb 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 ..... lb 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 ..... lb 15.65 -16 10
Yellow, D&C, No 7..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 ..... lb 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 ..... lb 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 ..... lb 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ....lb 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns....lb 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ....lb 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN .....lb. 1.70 - —
13390 Fast blue SR .....lb. 1.30 - —
14025 Yellow 2G .....lb. 1.18 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. ...lb. 1.52 - —
14645 Chrome black T.....lb. .73 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. .....lb. 1.47 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. ....lb. .79 - —
15575 Orange RR.....lb. .94 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. .....lb. 1.53 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL.....lb. 1.16 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G....lb. 1.29 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
17590 Brown PG.....lb. 3.00 - —
17820 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G.....lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B .....lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast Yellow 2G.....lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX.....lb. 2.30 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. .....lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y.....lb. 1.27 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc..lb. 1.37 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. .....lb. 1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B.....lb. 2.60 - —
22310 Red FC .....lb. 1.45 - —
22311 Brown MCW .....lb. 1.40 - —
22590 Diazo black BHD .....lb. .93 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. ....lb. 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc. .....lb. 1.69 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc.lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow conc. ...lb. 3.11 - —
26400 Navy blue 3R, conc. .....lb. 1.70 - —
26695 Black F, conc. .....lb. 2.19 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc. ...lb. 1.91 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc..lb. 2.61 - —
27720 Gray L.....lb. 2.08 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC.....lb. 2.12 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. ....lb. 2.48 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% .....lb. 1.33 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra...lb. 1.26 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. .....lb. 1.02 - —
35660 Brown B .....lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF.....lb. 1.76 - —
40000 Yellow 2G.....lb. 1.31 - —
41000 Yellow OX .....lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals.....lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals.lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG.....lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. ..lb. 4.78 - —
42650 Violet 4BXN.....lb. 2.25 - —
43820 Brilliant blue BBG.....lb. 2.44 - —
43945 Blue B, extra conc. ....lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX.....lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ.....lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX .....lb. 2.22 - —
53185 Black, GXCF, conc. .....lb. .38 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC .....lb. 3.31 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb. 4.70 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb 1.55 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG extra.lb. 3.53 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG .....lb. 3.78 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B ...lb. 3.02 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste..lb. 2.82 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste...lb. 2.03 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL ..... lb. 1.70 - —
11160 Oil yellow T ..... lb. 2.79 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078-V ..... lb. 5.87 - —
26120 Oil red N-1700 ..... lb. 1.76 - —
42535B Methyl violet base ..... lb. 1.76 - —
44045B Victoria blue base ..... lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 ..... lb. .89 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. No.
Spirit black RB ..... lb. 3.54 - —
Spirit brown GN ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. ..... lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc ..... lb. 6.41 - —
Spirit yellow 2R conc. ..... lb. 4.62 - —
12055 Spirit orange 7078-V ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Spirit blue THN ..... lb. 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .33
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles ..... lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 3.35 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. ..... oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Ergeron oil, cns. ..... lb. 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots ..... oz. 54.75 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots ..... oz. 86.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. ..... lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.68 - 20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.80 - 21.86
tanks, same basis gal. 21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. ..... lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E ... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Ethyl ether, anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns. lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. 34½- —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works ..... lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald. ..... lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald. ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine,
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available, SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .46 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. ..... lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate ..... lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E. ..... lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. ..... lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. ..... lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. ..... lb. .90 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .51 - —
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. ..... lb. .57 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Tech., dms. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls ..... lb. .12 - .13

F

F salt, paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs ..... lb. .20 - —
Indian, light, bgs ..... lb. .20 - —
Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs ..... lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

100 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Isophthalate

Trimethyl Borate — Trimethoxy Boroxine

T.C.P. — Tricresyl Phosphate

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T. — Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

D.D.V.P. — Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate
(Minimum 95% Purity)

D.E.T. — Diethyl Toluamide
(95% Meta Isomer)

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

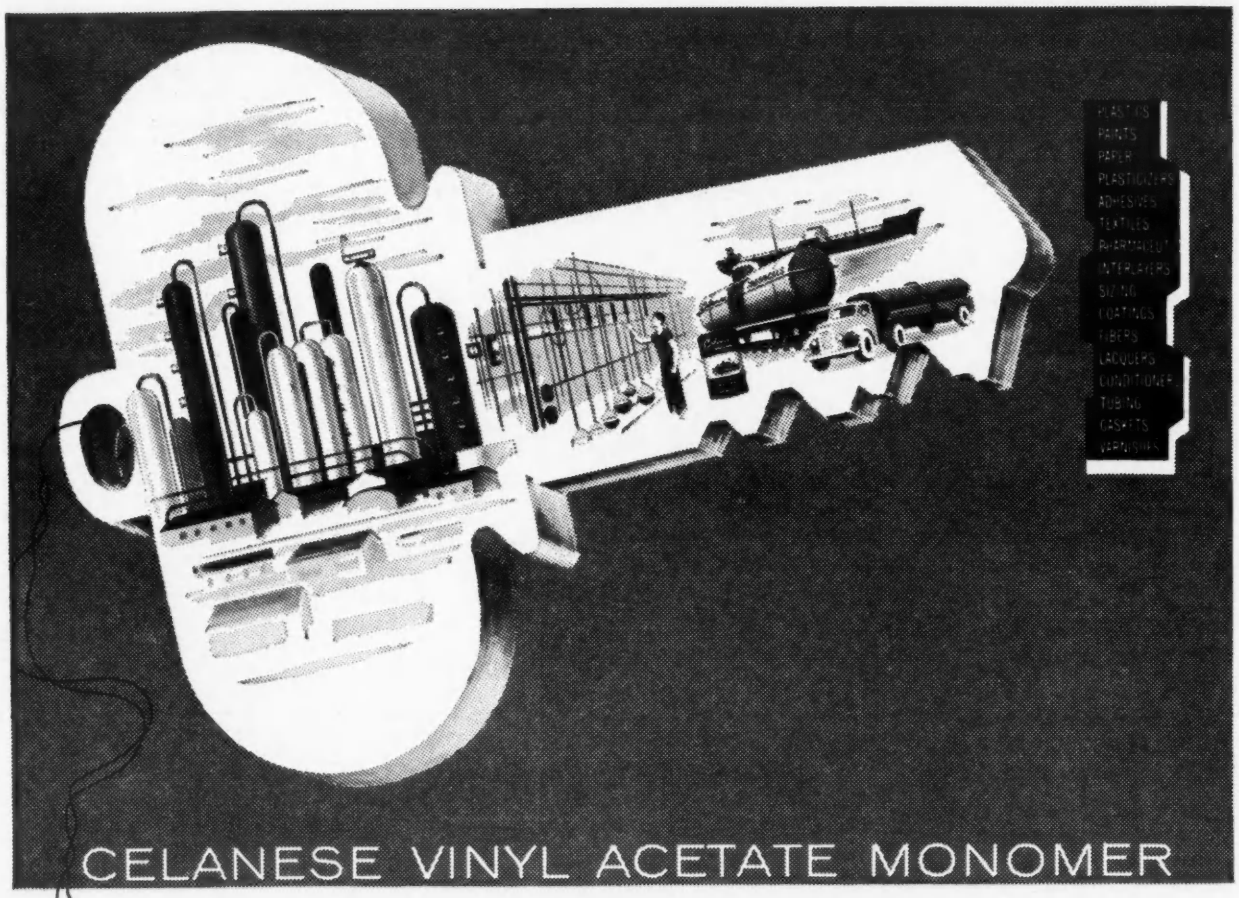
R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Ferric Chloride—Grease

Ferric chloride, 42°Be., pnoto grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton, lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms lb. .1250- .1300
Kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1480- .1530
Light-pressed, dms lb. .1100- .1150
tanks lb. .0950- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram. dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram. dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.125.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast ton.121.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram. .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .70 - —
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Fuller's earth, calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dm., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .184 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.23
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.70 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .62 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls, c.l. lb. .68 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .70 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. lb. .78 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Soap grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 3.40
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.19.50 - —
Bourbon, cns. lb.20.50 -22.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cnr. lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 6.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs lb. .16 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs lb. .32 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .13 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .19 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.85 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo.150.00 -300.00
50-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
500-kilo lots kilo.75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20½- .21
nat., crude, soaplye, 80% tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- .19
Glycerine, imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .19 - .20¼
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27⅛- —
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.25 - —
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09¼
cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .19 - .21¼
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 90-92%, ex whse. lb. .21 - .24½
powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31¼
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07
Yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06 - .06¼



CELANESE VINYL ACETATE MONOMER

Integrated Production; The Key To Dependability

We make the raw materials for vinyl acetate and combine these materials to form the monomer. We exercise control of all the processes basic to the finished product. Result: you benefit when you buy high-quality $CH_3CO_2 \cdot CH{:}CH_2$ monomer from the Celanese Corporation of America. With a reliable monomeric product as a start, you can take the next steps with confidence:

Polymerize Celanese vinyl acetate to produce adhesives, binders, coatings, water-based paints, primers and sealers.

Make copolymers for products such as industrial cloths, flexible sheetings, films, rigid panels, and extrusion and molding compounds.

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180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

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Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Celanese®

Celanese CHEMICALS

Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l., ... lb. .16¾- .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20¾- .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls..... lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tips lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. ..... lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns ..... lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - —
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more ..... lb. .39 - —
Indust., bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .32 - —
Tech. grade, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton. 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton. 17.00 - —
l.c., imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York. ton. 55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton. 60.00 - 62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Heliotropin 100-lb. lots, dms. .... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls..... lb. 1.50 - —
Hemlock oil, cns..... lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld. lb. .96 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.93 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb lots, works ..... lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works ..... lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. ..... lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd. gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. works..... lb. .35½ - —
tanks, works..... lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. .... lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.50 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.25 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. ..... lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works..... lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. .. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. ..... lb. 3.23 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 ..... lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald.... ton. 30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald.... ton. 35.00 - —

Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.30 - 1.75
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots. lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. ..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. 1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.13
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. ..... lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.80

Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .96 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .99 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. 1.02 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.01 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.04 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 85-lb lots, same basis.
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine) lb. 1.17 - —
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 7.00 - —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. ..... oz. 7.00 - —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .85 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .75 - —

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We got 'em—
You can have 'em—
They're FREE!

Years of experience in working with Hydrogen Peroxide have produced a wealth of information on this valuable compound, its properties, and reactions. Much of this information is available virtually exclusively from Becco. We've compiled a number of Technical Bulletins, which are yours free on request. Simply decide which ones you want, and mail the coupon below.

No. 2—Hydrogen Peroxide (general information)

No. 41—Becco H_2O_2 35% HP (high purity)

No. 42—Becco H_2O_2 35% Formula D (for preparing dilute solutions)

No. 46—Concentrated H_2O_2 (over 50% concentration)

No. 70—Becco Hydrogen Peroxide SP "100" (Super Pure, of virtually 100% concentration.)

Where can you use these *other* Becco PEROXIDES?

By "other", we mean "Other than Hydrogen Peroxide". Lots of otherwise knowing people labor under the impression that Becco makes only H_2O_2. Actually, there are quite a few "other" useful peroxides in Becco's catalog, some of which are especially suited to high-temperature oxidation reactions.

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UREA PEROXIDE—for use in hair dyeing and cold waving, disinfectants, hypo eliminators, and as a source of water-free H_2O_2.

SODIUM CARBONATE PEROXIDE—for compounding detergents and adhesives.

SODIUM PERBORATE—for use in dyestuff development, detergents, tooth-powders; as a mild bleaching agent and cold wave neutralizer.

CALCIUM PEROXIDE—for dough conditioning and in high-temperature oxidation reactions.

MAGNESIUM PEROXIDE—an antifermentative, for compounding antacids and laxatives.

ZINC PEROXIDE—for use as a disinfectant and deodorant in dusting powders, ointments, etc.

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Practically everyone who manufactures plasticizers is using a Becco epoxidation technique or a slightly modified version.

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Take advantage of these years of experience. Write immediately, outlining your particular interest, or request a free copy of Becco Bulletin No. 69—"Epoxidation and Hydroxylation with Becco Hydrogen Peroxide and Peracetic Acid". Use the handy coupon below.

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☐ #2 ☐ #41 ☐ #42 ☐ #46 ☐ #70

NAME_____
FIRM_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____
ZONE____ STATE_____

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Dept. OPDR-K

Gentlemen:
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☐ Detailed information on _____

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CITY_____
ZONE____ STATE_____

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Station B, Buffalo 7, New York
Dept. OPDR-N

Gentlemen:
Please send me a free copy of Becco Bulletin No. 69.

NAME_____
FIRM_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____
ZONE____ STATE_____

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms.	lb.	.78	- 1.08
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).			
Indole, CP, bots.	lb.	15.75	-18.28
Inositol, bots., dlvd.	lb.	3.00	- —
dms., dlvd.	lb.	4.50	- 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs.	lb.	.95	- —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	2.00	- 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms.	lb.	3.60	- —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.90	- 5.00
a-Ionone, cns.	lb.	3.85	- 5.00
b-Ionone, cns.	lb.	3.85	- 5.85
Ipecac root, whole, bgs.	lb.	8.00	- 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	9.50	-10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.	lb.	.22	- .25
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.57	- —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.58	- —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.59	- —
Iron blue, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.52	- —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.53	- —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.54	- —
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.46	- —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis.	lb.	.48	- —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.50	- —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.			
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)			
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works	lb.	.05¼-	—
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾-	—
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.14¼-	—
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾ Nom.	
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06 Nom.	
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York.	lb.	.06½ Nom.	
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.023 -	.024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
Other shades, same basis	lb.	.13	- —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28	- —
Isoborneol, cns.	lb.	1.44	- 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.48	- .56
Isobornyl formate, dms.	lb.	1.20	- —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms.	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.14	- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, cms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½-	—
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.50	- 4.90
Isoniazid, powd., kilo or more	kilo	18.00	- —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works	lb.	4.25	- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.25	- —
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.21	- —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy.	gal.	.15½-	—
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.132	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.162	- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.22½-	—
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	- —
dms, l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.58	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.68	- —
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.42	- —
Refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd.	gal.	.60	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.70	- —
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.44	- —
Refd., anhyd., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.62	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.72	- —
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.46	- —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	1.00	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.05	- 1.25
tanks, works.	lb.	.99	- —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75	- —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	- .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65	- 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.53½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54½-	—
Tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.39	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	- —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb.	2.70	- —
Powd., bbls., same basis	lb.	2.75	- —
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.90	- —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.15	- —
Japan wax, cs	lb.	.27	- .29
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.15	- —
Juniper berry oil, bots.	lb	2.90	- 3.75
Twice rectified bots.	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Juniper tar oil NF dms	lb.	.42	- .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns.	lb.	.38	- .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.10	- .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.15½-	.17¼
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bls.	lb.	.45	- .48
No. 2, powd., bbls	lb.	.40	- .42
No. 3, powd., bbls	lb.	.35	- .37
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00	- —
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.10	- —

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	- —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.174	- —
150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.20	- —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3	gal.	.1550-	—
Toluene type, tanks, group 3	gal.	.14375-	—
tanks, Houston, Tex.	gal.	.16	- —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1789-	.2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.1839-	.2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.1889-	.2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.1938-	.2890
80%, bbls., c.l., dms. frt. equald	lb.	.3039-	.4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3089-	.4675
bbls. dms. 5 to 19 frt. equald.	lb.	.3139-	.4725
bbls., dms., 1 to 4 frt. equald.	lb.	.3189-	.4775
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2740-	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2790-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2840-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.2890-	—
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.4625-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.4725-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.4775-	—
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.80	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.20	- —
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.45	-12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.85	-13.10
USP, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.85	- —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14	- —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼-	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.			
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21½-	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼-	—
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾-	—
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.			
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18½-	—
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19	- .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls.	lb.	3.50	- 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	- —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	- .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.27	- .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.24	- .26
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.23	- .25
Lard, cash, dms.	lb.	.0840-	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.35	- —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75	-12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls.	lb.	.60	- —
Lauric acid, pure, dms	lb.	.38½-	.41
tanks	lb.	.36	- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works	lb.	.65½-	—
dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.66	- —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms.	lb.	1.25	- 2.00
Abrial, dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.55	- .60
Ord., bls.	lb.	.20	- .25
Select., bls.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns.	lb.	2.75	- 6.75
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	5.00	- 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.20	- 3.00

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ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

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Unadulterated
California

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U.S.P.

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For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd. lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50 lb. bgs or any quantity, frt. alld, on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .12 - —
St. Louis lb. .1180- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd. bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb .41 —
Lead, red., 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1445- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1545- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1460- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1560- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb .46 —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Messina, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.00
Lemongrass oil, cns. dms. lb. .95 - 1.25
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. lb. 6.25 - 6.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.80
Expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.70 - 4.35
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.70 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 3.80 - 4.00
96-98%, dms. lb. 4.10 - 4.80
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 3.70 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors dms., frt. alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, dms., 1-2,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.40 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. 67.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 62.00 -62.50
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1600- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .17 - .1750
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1250- —
tanks, New York lb. .1400- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1450- .1460
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .1900- —
Water-white, dms lb. .2200- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.25

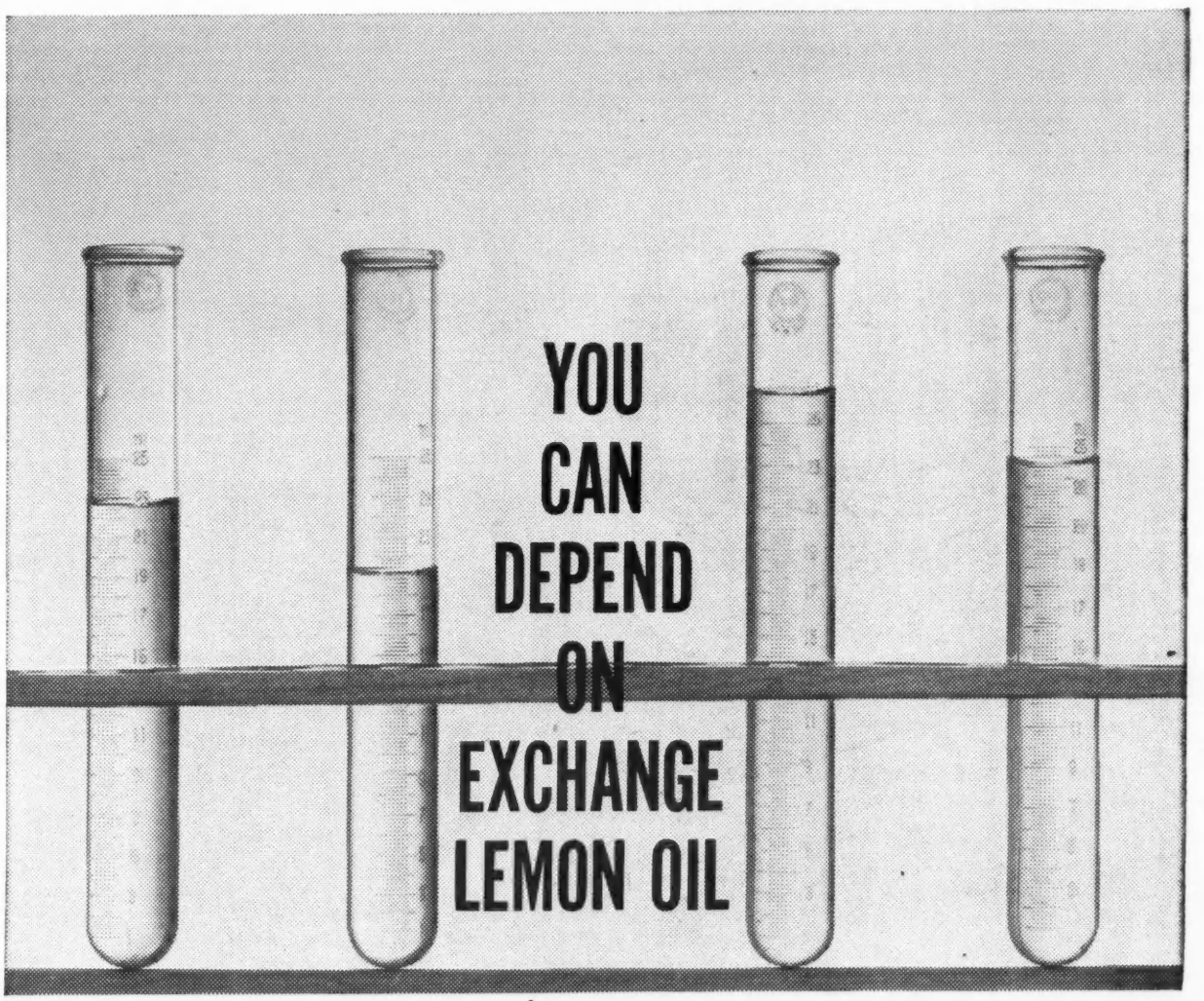
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .09½- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb bls lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .38 - .40
Lycopodium, cs lb. 4.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms. lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 2.20 - —
No. 2, whole, bls lb. 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 9.75 -12.25
Magnesia, calcined, tech. bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Luning, Nev ton. 39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 59.00 - —

Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 86.25 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - .16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .21½- —

Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —



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Malathion—Methyl Naphthyl Ketone

Malathion, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms. lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies .... lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. ..... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .40 - .48
Manganese acetate, dms. dlvd .. lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton.148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ..... ton.144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton.152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Manganese gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. .. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms ..... lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. .. ton.104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. .... lb. .26 - —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. ..... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works .. lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works .. lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. ..... lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).

MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .29 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf .. lb. .07¼- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.25 - 6.40
Japanese, cs. ..... lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP, racemic, cns. ..... lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works .. lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works .. lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red., NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.97 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis .. lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis .. lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots .. lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works .. lb. 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).

Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask.237.00 -239.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works ..... lb. .57 - .78
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .50
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld .. gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd .. gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area .. gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd .. gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal .. gal. .29 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd .. gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area .. gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min. dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxy-analogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld ..... lb. 1.25 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methyoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs.,
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld .. gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. ... gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. .... gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. ..... gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. ..... lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. allo lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis ..... lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. .... lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb.28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 2.45 - 4.30

MAGNESIUM OXIDE—A VERSATILE INORGANIC CHEMICAL. Magnesium oxide is a necessary ingredient in the production of acetate rayon and insulating products. In sulphite pulping operations, it decreases stream pollution; it is a stabilizer in synthetic rubber manufacture and a filler in plastics. More and more high-purity magnesia refractories are being used in open hearth furnaces for increasing steel production capacity. Magnesia supplies the magnesium ion in animal feed supplements, and it is finding application as a fuel oil additive to reduce boiler scale. And there are many other uses for Michigan Chemical Corporation's chemically active magnesium oxide. Call on our technical consultants to help you with magnesia applications.

NEW MgO PLANT. Our new seawater magnesia plant, under construction at Port St. Joe, Florida, will greatly increase our production capacity. If you use calcined magnesite, magnesium oxide and related products in *any* quantity, call Michigan Chemical. We are now scheduling future deliveries from the new plant and invite your inquiry at this time.

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624 North Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

M-58-4

Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 • —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 • —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 • —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.35 • —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted .. lb 3.25 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd .. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
b Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 • —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb. .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l. ex whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works frt. alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs. l.c.l. ex-whse. or freight alld. E lb. .09 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .08 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse or frt. alld E. lb. .09 • —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E .. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l. ex-whse., or trt. alld E. lb. .09 • —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 • —
tankcars refy. gal. .46 • —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 • —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
tankcars, refy gal. .47 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 • —
tankcars refy gal. .53 • —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 • —
tankcars refy gal. .59 • —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 • —
340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1660- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy Watson, Calif. gal. .25 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex. ..... gal. .25 • —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .25 • —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .32 • —
Newark ..... gal. .29 • —
New York, dlvd. ..... gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 • —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey., New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex..... gal. .145 • —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .20 • —
Buffalo ..... gal. .20½- —
Chicago ..... gal. .289 • —
Cleveland ..... gal. .23½- —
Newark ..... gal. .19 • —
New York ..... gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .19½- — —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 • —
Providence ..... gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 • —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .11½- —
tanks, New York ..... gal. .16 • —
Molybdated orange, bbls. ..... lb. .28 • —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works ... kilo. 9.13 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 • —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.43 • —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 • —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .995 • —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .96 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .59 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 • —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .54 • —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis. lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. 25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .35 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31 • —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cys., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .26 • —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 • —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. 33½- —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .26 • —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .32 • —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 • —
dms, 100-lb. lots, same basis .. lb. 3.25 • —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., 100 lbs., dlvd .. lb. 1.00 - 1.07
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs. lb. .27 - .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs... lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. ..... lb. 26 - .27
Morphine, cns. ..... oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns.... oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns... oz. 9.90 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. ..... oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 4.50 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 4.60 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb. 4.70 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.40 —
cns., 25-lb. lots ..... lb 1.45 —
Mustard seed, Danish yellow, bags. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellow, bgs..... lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. ..... lb. .08 - —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. ..... lb 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs ..... lb. .31½- .34
tanks ..... lb. .30½- —
Myrrh gum, cs..... lb. .55 • —

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles... gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. ..... gal. .18 - —
San Francisco ..... gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. ..... gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 ..... gal. .13875 —

METHANOL... Large scale production controlled to the highest purity, plus over 50 years experience in the manufacture of organic chemicals, makes Heyden Newport an important source for this versatile alcohol.

District sales offices located in the nation's major distribution areas will service your methanol requirements promptly from ... California, 1001 E. First Street, Los Angeles 12; 420 Market Street, San Francisco 11... Georgia, 254 Paces Ferry Road, Atlanta 5 ... Illinois, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6 ... Michigan, 10600 Puritan Avenue, Detroit 38... New Jersey, 1 Virginia Street, Newark 12 ... New York, Main Office, 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17 ... Ohio, 1433 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati 6 ... Pennsylvania, 7 Wynnewood Road, Wynnewood ... Rhode Island, 511 Westminster Street, Providence 3 ... Texas, 2444 Times Boulevard, Houston 5. 1959

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL DIVISION

Heyden Newport Chemical Corp., 342 Madison Ave., New York 17, New York

HEYDEN NEWPORT

Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tank-wagon, Boston gal. 21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 —
Cleveland gal. 24½- —
Houston Tex. gal. .15½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. 21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. 20 - —
Naphthalene crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt equald lb. .04¼- —
78° tanks, same basis lb. .05 —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .06½ Nom.
Naphthalene refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs. frt equald. lb. .12½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb pkgs. c.l. same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol bbls. frt alld lb 1.00 —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake bbls., c.l., works lb .33 —
bbls. l.c.l. works lb .35 —
Naphthol, ITR red toner, bbls., works lb 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid)
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 3-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid)
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid)
a-Naphthylamine bbls. frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine tech. flake, bbls., works lb 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid)
Naringin, fib dms lb 8.50
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 .35
20° cold test, dms lb. .29 .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 .31
Neocinchophen, USP dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram .25 —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram .30 - —
Tech., fib. dms gram. .14 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb.425.00 -575.00
Tunisian bots. lb.400.00 —
Nerolin, ens. lb 2.55 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½- 75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride bbls. dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls. ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - 73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate bbls. works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .85 —
Green, bbls lb. .84 —
Nickel sulfate bgs. c.l. dlvd lb. .28 —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo dm., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotinamide hydrochloride dms. frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - —
Nicotine sulfate, 40% dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt alld lb 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers 500-lb. dms., frt alld lb 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms. dlvd kilo. 6.00 - —
Nicotinic amide USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb 10¼- —
Niketh amide chys lb. 5.00 —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs 5.75 —
cbys., l.c.l. works E 100 lbs 6.05 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs 6.55 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l. works, E 100 lbs 6.75 —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 7.05 7.85
42° Be., cybs., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 8.35
Nitric acid, 59.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots. extra cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 .25
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms. frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline flaked dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt alld lb. .445 - —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls. c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 18-20, cps. bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .39½- —
bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
Ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Spirit soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls. l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. lb. 26 27
2-Nitro-p-cresol tech., dms., dlvd, lb. .88 —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald., N unit. 1.20 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, dried, f.o.b Chicago, works unit-ton 3.10 .50
Nitromethane, dms. t.l. dlvd E lb. .25 - —
dms. l.t.l., dlvd E lb. .25½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher
a-Nitronaphthalene bbls. frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lo. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l. frt alld. lb. .45 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane dms, c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb higher.
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
o-Nitrotoluene dms. c.l. frt alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, tanks, works lb. .26½- —
c.l., t.l., dms., same basis lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake, c.l., t.l. works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt, alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.45 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 9.50 -12.75
West Indian, cns lb. 9.50 -12.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .43 - .63
Octane, indust. tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 - —
Borger Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms. c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade bots lb. 1.60 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Octyl phenol in dms. 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .22 - .22½
tanks lb. .20½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18½- .21
tanks lb. .16 - —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .19¾
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .14½- .14¾
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .13 - .13½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .13 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms. spot, duty-paid gal. 2.40 - 2.60
Olivine, crude, works ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton.20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns oz.19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz.21.65 -21.90
powd. cns. oz.21.65 -21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms lb. .85 - .90
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .70 - 1.25
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 5.00
West Indian, bitter cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .35 - .38

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots., gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs lb. .76 - .77
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .82 - .83
Oxalic acid, bgs. dms. c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt alld., lb. 1.14 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .15¼- .16¼
tanks lb. .1280- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmaroza oil, cns lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Papain, NF, powd. lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn. USP cns. 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian bgs lb. .34 - .35
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .50 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid)
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldenyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91% flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine)
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .50 - .55
mills ton.63.00 - —
Patchouli oil, imp., cns lb. 4.80 - 5.25
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil)
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb., bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.59.00 Nom.
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .13¼- —
Refd., dms. lb. .18¾- .19
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .027 - .028
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, ens. lb. 2.30 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di-and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs lb. .24¾- —
black, Lampong, bgs lb. .24½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs lb. .30 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .45 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom. USP, bls., dms lb. 70 - 75
Imp., USP., bls lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms lb. 3.65 - 4.50
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 3.90 5.15
Perchloroethylene dms. c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal min dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil South American cns., dms lb. 2.45 - 3.20
Petrolatum, cream, dms. c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. lb. .06875- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital)
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms. frt alld. E of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms. l.c.l. same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
30°C. or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l. frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb.27.00 -37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.60
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.48 - —

1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.80	—
fib, dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E	lb.	2.10	—
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works.	lb.	.48	.50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.38½	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.23¾	.26
nubs, bgs.	lb.	.33¼	.37
seeds, bgs.	lb.	.20	Nom.
sorts, bgs.	lb.	.22¾	.25
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	—
CP, bots., works	lb.	17.75	—
Tech., fib, dms., works	lb.	10.45	—
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).			
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works	lb.	.15½	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).			
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	48.00	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, long-ton		5.16	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 55-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, long-ton.		5.56	—
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton.		6.21	—
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton		7.21	—
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis long-ton.		8.21	—
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.			
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.00	—
cbys., t.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs.		7.25	7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs.		5.60	—
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.		7.85	—
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.10	9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs.		6.00	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		8.50	—
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.		8.75	9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs.		6.65	—
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.56	.57
Phosphorus, amorph., white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	—
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	.15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1395	.1450
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.1550	.1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.39	.40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.17	.19
bgs., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	.20
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	.18½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.65	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	2.90	—
Resinated, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.75	—
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.52	—
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.			
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works	lb.	3.35	—
Resinated, bbls	lb.	3.00	—
Water dispersable, bbls	lb.	1.71	—
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies			
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
NF, fib. dms.	lb.	5.20	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works.	lb.	1.05	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.95	—
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.32½	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
g-Picoline, tanks, t.o.b., works	lb.	1.50	—
dms., t.l., same basis	lb.	1.60	—
Picric acid, NF, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Tech, bbls.	lb.	.44	—
Pigment green B, kgs.	lb.	1.45	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots	oz.	5.25	—
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials.	oz.	5.15	—
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs	lb.	.68	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.57	—
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.75	9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns.	lb.	2.10	2.48
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l. works	lb.	.15	—
dms., t.c.l. ex whse. New York.	lb.	.173	—
Pine oil, steam-dist., dms., ex whse. New York	lb.	.185	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.188	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)			
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0561	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.0634	—
dms., c.l., ex whse. New York.	lb.	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—
Pinetar oil, NF, rectified, dms., incl., t.c.l., works, South.	lb.	.40	—
dms., t.c.l., ex whse, New York	lb.	.41½	—
Refd., dms., incl., t.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
dms., incl. t.c.l., ex whse. New York	lb.	.36½	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	1.75	—
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.60	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.65	—
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.04	—
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.12	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more frt. alld	lb.	.77	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.90	—
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more., frt. alld	lb.	.98	—
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., frt. equald	lb.	2.60	—
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	4.50	5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	76.00	80.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	15.60	—
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units.		.52	—
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units.		.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units, 1,000,000 units.		.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.42	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.44	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.47	.49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs	lb.	.26	—
Nubs, bgs.	lb.	.37	.40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.22	—
Danish, bgs.	lb.	.20½	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.20	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.17½	—
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.23	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.03	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.70	—
flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.15	—
dms., t.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	10.20	—
Potash, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
dms., t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	9.73	—
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.31	—
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms	lb.	.22	—
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	—
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.18	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	.19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms., ¾c. higher.			
Potassium bitartrate, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.37	—
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis	lb.	.38	—
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	16.00	22.00
Pelletized postassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.			
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.52	.53
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.39	.40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls. dms	lb.	.20	—
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.23
calcined, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
bgs., t.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	9.55	—
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.10	—
bgs., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.15	—
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14⅛
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
works	lb.	.12¼	—
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.16¾	—
NF, gran. 25-lb. metal dms	lb.	.36	—
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.17¼	—
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.50	—
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	27.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.50	—
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	.20	.23
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.21	.23
USP, powd., dms.	lb.	.24	.36

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Potassium Chloride—Quinoline

Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E. lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb. dms., same basis, lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works, lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots. lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypopnosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —

Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works. lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works. unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. ..... lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works. unit-ton. .30½- .32½
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis. ton.22.90 -24.10
Gran., bulk, c.l., works. unit-ton. .30½- .33
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis. ton.23.20 -24.40
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots. 100 lbs.18.00 -19.00
NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots. 100 lbs.11.00 -12.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots. 100 lbs.10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots. 100 lbs.12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E. lb. .32 - —

Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton.219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton.311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. ton.316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works. lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works. lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works. 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .784 - .857
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works. unit-ton. .59½- .61½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms ..... lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms ..... lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works .... lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works. lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. ..... gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. .... gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots .... lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. .... gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. ... gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge ..... gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor. gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. ..... lb.24.30 -27.00
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxybenzoate. USP, dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots ..... kilo.55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.255 - —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15¼- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - .34
Blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots. lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots .... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ..... ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works. lb. .48 - —
Powd., 1.3% pjyrethrins, bags, ton, works. lb. .69 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works. gal. 9.35 - 9.45
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works. gal.44.75 -45.25
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works. lb.10.60 -10.95
purif., 20%, dms., works. lb.10.60 -10.95
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works. kilo.175.00 - —
gram lots or more. kilo.175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls. ..... lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms. ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. ..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .10 - —
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots. kilo.26.40 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns. ... oz. .74½- .77
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. ... oz. .34 Nom.
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns. ..... oz. .27½- .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. ..... oz. .23 - .25
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns. ..... oz. .24½- .26
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis. ..... lb. .50 - —

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R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .96 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb. .15¼- .15½
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid)

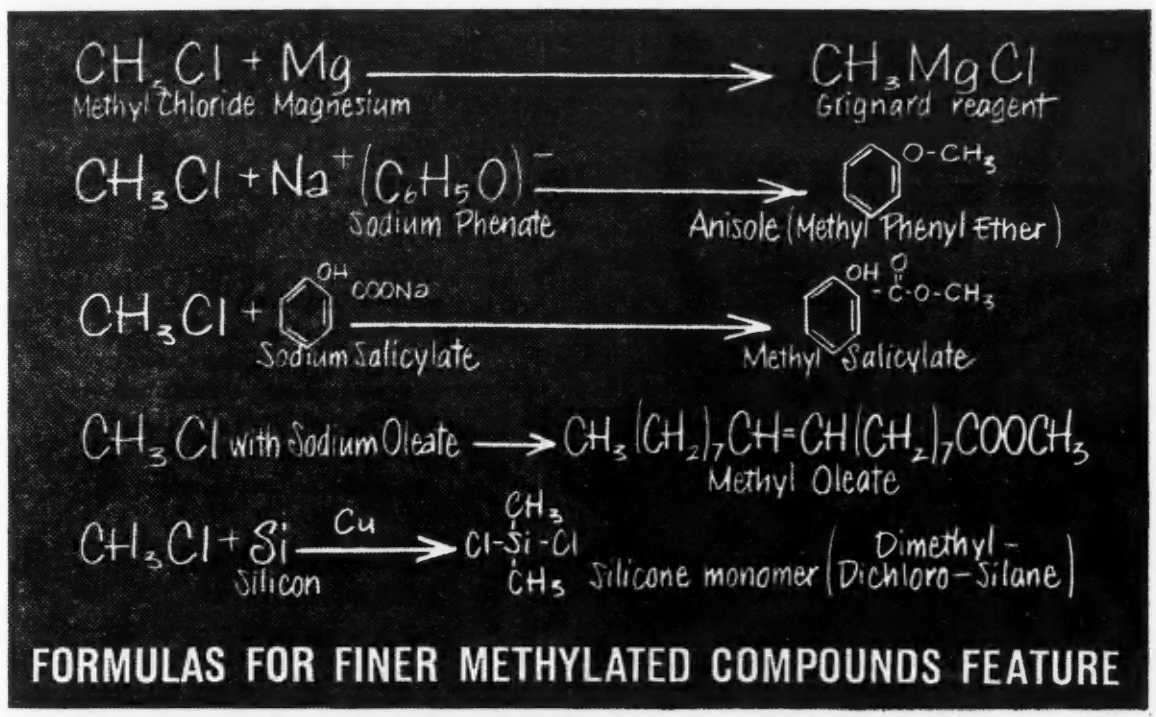
Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 42.00 -46.00
Synthetic lb. 14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India whole, bgs. lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd. kilo. 130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd. kilo. 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., t.c.l. lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian bots oz. 72.00 - —
Turkish, bots. oz. 55.00 -58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .97 - 1.20
tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13875- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots kilo. 13.75 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 14.00 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 14.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1825
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1585- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb. 25.00 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .70 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb. .16 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms. lb. .75 - .76
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb. 13.25 -14.50
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .40 - .78
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.55 - 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .39
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls. lb. .22 - —
siftings lb. .18 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .20 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs. lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .13 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse, ton. 45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¼- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .67¼- —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .67¾- —
bots., 250-500-oz. lots oz. .68¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb. 45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —



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A diversity of profitable products and processes can be formulated with Solvay® Methyl Chloride as your methylating agent.

You can prepare for methylation via the important Grignard Reagent intermediary or use the Friedel-Crafts reaction for direct methylation. Major applications include solvent and catalyst carrier in low-temperature polymerizations (as in the manufacture of butyl rubber) . . . refrigerant, coolant, solvent and extractant for highly heat-sensitive products . . . propellant in high-pressure aerosols . . . methylating agent for plastics . . . intermediate for silicones, dyes and a variety of other chemicals.

You may benefit in a totally different way by experimenting with Solvay Methyl Chloride. We invite you to mail the coupon for further details.

Physical Properties

Molecular weight	50.5
Boiling point	−10.7°F., −23.7°C.
Freezing point	−143.7°F., −97.6°C.
Flash point	below 32°F.
Pounds per gallon (liquid) at 20°C. (4.83 atm.)	7.5
Specific Gravity (liquid) at 20°/4°C.	0.918
Specific Heat (liquid) at 68°F.	0.382 Btu/lb/°F.
Latent heat of vaporization at normal boiling point	184. Btu/lb.
Vapor pressure at 70°F.	56. psig

Sodium Nitrite • Calcium Chloride • Chlorine • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash Potassium Carbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Chloroform • Methyl Chloride Soda Ash • Vinyl Chloride • Ammonium Chloride • Methylene Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride • Snowflake® Crystals • Monochlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene Para-dichlorobenzene • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Hydrogen Peroxide • Aluminum Chloride • Cleaning Compounds • Mutual® Chromium Chemicals

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ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION
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☐ Book on Solvay Methyl Chloride and other Solvay Chloromethanes.
☐ I am interested in a sample. Have your representative call.

Name_____
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Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo.10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis ..... kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis ..... kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis ..... kilo.11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis ... lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —

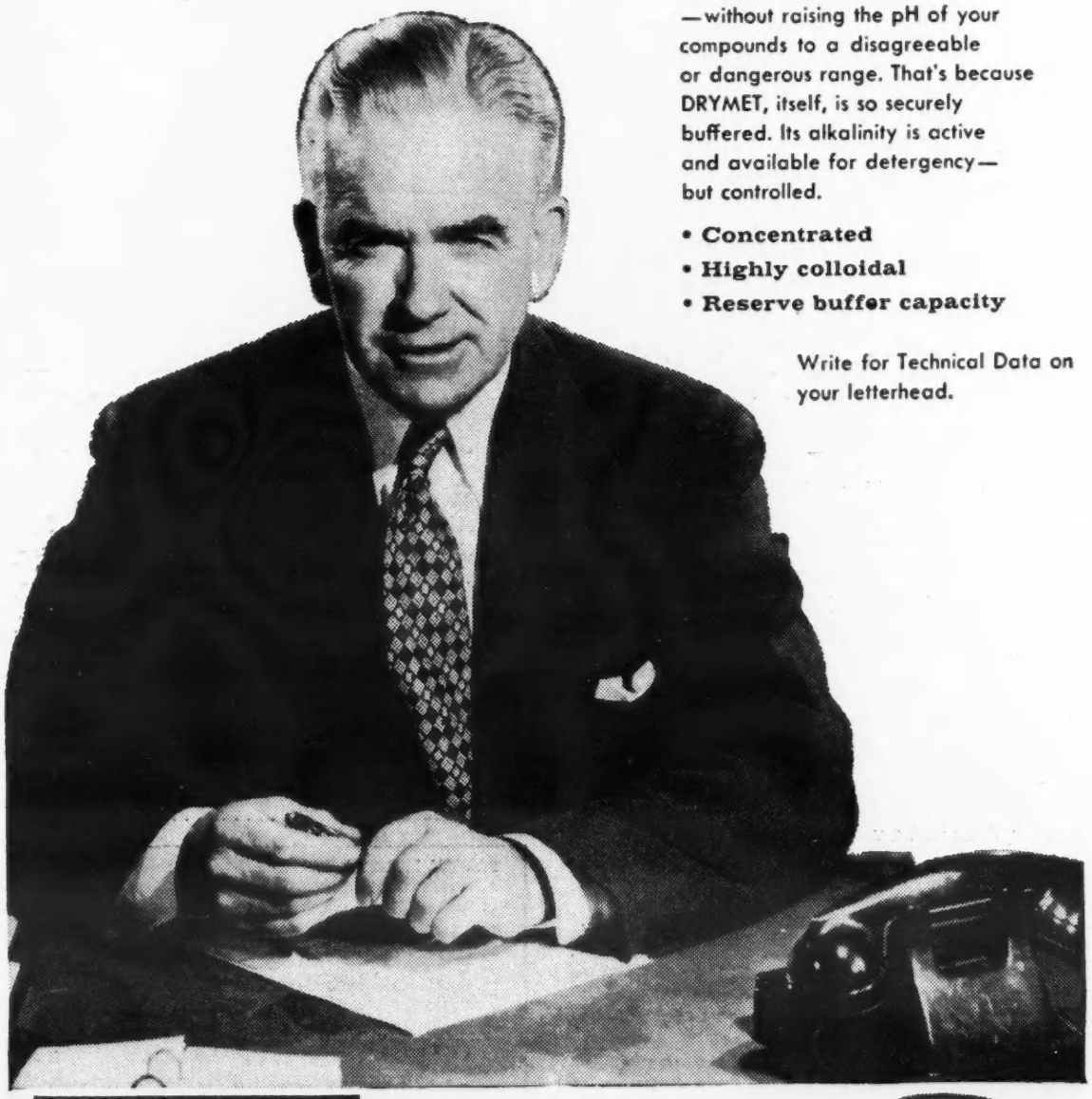
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb.33.00 -40.00
Stabilized water soln., 12% $NaBH_4$, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09½- .10½

Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works, lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .. lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP, XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP powd prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works .... lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, 250-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .18¾- —

Sodium diacetate, tech., 39-35% acetic acid, dms. l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .53
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm lots, lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works.ton.102.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works. lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls., . lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ..ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton.44.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ..ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ....ton.44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, obls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98%, bgs., works 100 lbs.12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms ..... lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Sodium phosphate, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald.100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate tn dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35

"I've been using DRYMET* for 25 years to reinforce detergent formulations."

*Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate



DRYMET* provides power—abundant active alkalinity—without raising the pH of your compounds to a disagreeable or dangerous range. That's because DRYMET, itself, is so securely buffered. Its alkalinity is active and available for detergency—but controlled.

- Concentrated
- Highly colloidal
- Reserve buffer capacity

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Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) All states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn. Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
Hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. turbid, 1:3.2, dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., turbid, 1:29.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 - —
52° Be. turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms. works, frt. alld. E lb. .642 - .702
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls. works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton.54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 42% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 - 13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 - 10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech, kgs dlvd. E lb. 1.09 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib., dms. smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .31 - —
315°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Texas City gal. .35 - —
342°-351°F, b.r., 15°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .29 - —
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F, b.r., 38°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey gal. .28 - —
221°-278°F, b.r. 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6° C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 34°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston gal. .26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey gal. .38 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - 40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - 41
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. 16¾- —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l. works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23½- —
Chemically isolated new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk Decatur. ton.60.00 - 60.50
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .09¼- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks. lb. .07¼ Nom.
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1355- .1378
tanks lb. .1135- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1305- .1325
tanks lb. .1105- —
Salad, dms. lb. .13½- .14
tanks lb. .11½- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl dist., dms., lb. .18 .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
S D., dms lb. .16¾ .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb 75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.85
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45° dms lb. .1450- .1550
tanks lb. .1250- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1350- .1450
tanks lb. .1150- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb .31 .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 .34
Spruce oil cns., dms lb 2.10 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb .17 .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .812 - .834
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.10 - 1.11
Stannous chloride, anhyd dms. works lb. 1.007 - 1.232
Stannous chloride hydrous cryst. works lb. .87 - .89
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.092 - 1.102
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb 60 61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb 16¾ 19¼
Single-pressed, bgs. lb 16¼ 18¾
Triple-pressed, bgs lb 18½ 21
Stearine, (see Oleostearine)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. 18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 - —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. 23½- —
Los Angeles ex tax gal. 199 - —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. 19 - —
Philadelphia gal 19½- —
Pittsburgh gal 19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .15 - —
Streptomycin hydrochloride bulk, gram. .037 038
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. 037 038

ASK STAUFFER FOR MINERAL ACIDS AND TECHNICAL SERVICE

SULFURIC ACID

Commercial Grades of 77.67 to 100% H_2SO_4. "Special Grade" concentrations of 93 to 100% H_2SO_4 with iron guaranteed less than 50 ppm and similarly low content of nitrogen, arsenic and other impurities. Electrolyte Quality at Sp.Gr. 1.300, 1.360, 1.400, 1.500 and 1.835. Oleum in all concentrations from 15% free SO_3 to 100% Liquid SO_3 (equivalent to 103.38 to 122.5% H_2SO_4). Spent sulfuric acids from the manufacture of lube oil, naphtha, DDT, benzene, alkylation, alcohol, white oils, detergent and other chemicals, or from other manufacturing operations, are regenerated in the world's largest facilities and delivered as water-white 98% H_2SO_4 on an established contract basis. Stauffer processing and contract arrangements eliminate waste, eliminate air and stream pollution or the alternative of in-plant conversion of process residues.

MURIATIC ACID

Delivered in standard strengths of 18°, 20° and 22° Bé corresponding to 27.92, 31.45 and 35.21% HCl. Stauffer also offers an extremely high-purity, high-analysis grade of muriatic acid for food and other special uses. All grades are available in tank cars, tank trucks and carboys. Send for brochure on HCl; 44 pages with many graphs and tables.

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Commercial Grades of 38°, 40° and 42° Bé corresponding to 56.52, 61.38 and 67.18% HNO_3. Engravers' quality of the same concentrations is conditioned to prevent fuming and discoloration of etching plates.

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Anhydrous, is shipped in 22-ton and 42-ton tank cars, and in 100- and 200-pound cylinders. Send for brochure on HF; 16 pages plus 24-page pocket-size manual on handling, safety and analysis.

H_2SO_4 delivered from LeMoyne, Ala., Los Angeles and Richmond, Cal., Hammond, Ind., Baton Rouge, La., Baytown, Corpus Christi, Fort Worth and Houston, Tex., and Tacoma, Wash.

HCl delivered from Los Angeles, Richmond and San Francisco, Cal., Louisville, Ky., Baton Rouge, La., Henderson, Nev., No. Portland, Ore., Fort Worth and Houston, Tex. and Tacoma, Wash.

HNO_3 delivered from San Francisco, Cal., No. Portland, Ore., Fort Worth and Houston, Tex.

Anhydrous HF delivered from Houston, Tex.; Aqueous from Louisville, Ky.

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Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

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Prudential Plaza, Chicago 1, Illinois — 636 California Street, San Francisco 8, California
824 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 17, California — P. O. Box 9716, Houston 15, Texas

Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E lb. .92 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. lb 1.38 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56 70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz.25 00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, es lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l. frt alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l lb. .1453- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1653- —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .1203- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb 1.25 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 75
Sucrose, refd., white bgs. refy E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 50-lb. cns. works lb. .60 - .65
50-lb. cns., spot lb. .65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide dms kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms. kilo 7.70 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.21.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo.22.60 -25.90
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP dms kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine NF X, dms kilo 5.50 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24 80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo.18 75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs 16.00 —
dms, l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
100 lbs or more lb 6.00 —
Granular, dms, c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.14.75 —
dms, l.c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16 25 -17.25
Sulfamoxole, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo 3.05 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo 3.79 4.20
NF X, powd., dms kilo 2 85 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots. tins kilo.15 45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16 55 -17 65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd. dms. kilo 5.50 5.85
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more lb 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton 25.00 - —
US and Canada f.o.b ves sels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp. Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, refd. flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs 4 70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 1.00 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb cyls. dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 — —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 — —
93% tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
98% tanks, works ton.23.70 - —
100% tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
Sulfuric acid, con umers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt alld lb. .16¼ - —
5-pt bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 10%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb 4.00 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works frt. equald, lb 1.18 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l., works. ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34 00 - —
fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized bgs., c.l., works. ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
ord., Calif., grnd., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian grd. bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms. c.l. works lb. .04¼ .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l. works lb. .06¾- —
dms, l.c.l. works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .12
dms., l.c.l. lb. .09½- .12½
tanks, works lb. .07¼- .10
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ Nom.
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .06⅝- —
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .08 - .08½
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .06 - —
prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅝- —
special tanks, dlvd lb. .06⅛- —
sulfonated 25% bbls., l.c.l. lb. .03⅝- .03⅞
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
tanks lb. .11¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms lb. .15¾- .18¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms, c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 3.10 4.00
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11½ ammonia New York bulk, unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 6.00 - —
Tannic acid, NF fluffy bbls. 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech dms lb 1.05 —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
Tar acid oil, 50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar)
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate)
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - 75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - 56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb. .14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene tech (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms, frt equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd, E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd, W of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99% bots., dlvd. lb 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms lb 4.50 —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms lb 3.90 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. cms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib, dms., frt. alld kilo.36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib, dms., frt. alld kilo.38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib, dms., frt, alld kilo.36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. 72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. 74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. 33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots, kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF red, cns., dms lb 2.00 2.25
USP, white, cns. lb 2.20 2.60
Tech., white, cns. lb .40 1.85
Thymol, fib dms. lb. 2.60 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (straits) lb. 1.02 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O2, reg., bgs., c.l., ulvd lb. .09⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 50% Ti O2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14⅝- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, pow... dms., works lb. 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.67 00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo.109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots. kilo.90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. kilo.22.50 -24.00
33⅓ dry, powd., bots. kilo.30 00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 3.10 - 3.60
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd E of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 2, cs lb. 3.40 - 3.60
No. 3, cs lb. 3.15 - 3.25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trimethylol propane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l.l., dlvd, E. lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18¼- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb.55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .24¾- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .25¾- 25¾
tanks, New York lb. .23¾- .23¼
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22¾- .23
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls, works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns, dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39¼
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N Y lb. .08¼- —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey type, bgs., works lb. .08¼- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse. ton.145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equal ton.120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms. t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
dl Valine, dms., works lb.21.00 -27.50

Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb.14.00 -14.50
Mexican, cuts, tins lb.13.50 -14.00
whole, tins lb.14.00 -14.50
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb.12.00 -14.50
Vetiver oil, Haitian, cns lb.11.50 -13.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Tungstated, PTA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 - —
zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2. zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b., dest., frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP, 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.139.00 - —
1% vitamin B_{12} USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots, 1-5 kilo dms. gram. 1.65 - —
0.1% cyanocobalamin in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld. gram. 1.65 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity.gram.128.00 -
0.1 percent trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.160.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 1% cobalamin concentrate NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., frt. alld. gram. 1.33 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld. gram. 1.33 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 8-gal. dms. gal.12.26 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .16 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .16 - .20
Thin, rossed, bls lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .29 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28½- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

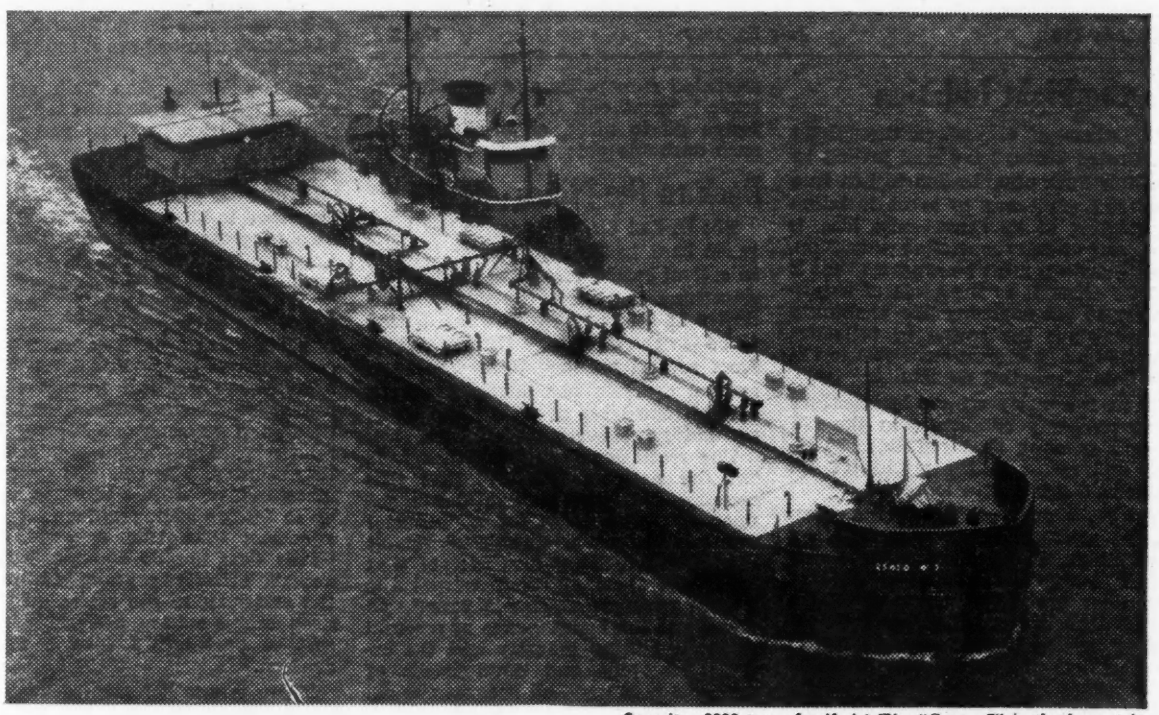
Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —

—Continued on page 40



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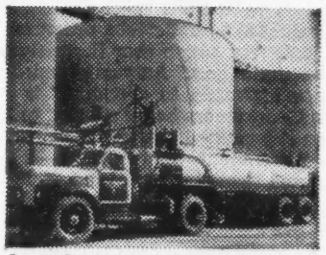

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Plan to Fight Inflation

Chambers of Commerce throughout the United States have been invited by the New York organization to join in a concerted endeavor to avert inflation by striking at its causes. The idea is deserving of full cooperative promotion, even though it must be expected that it will be difficult to the verge of impossibility to get anything like unanimity on what are the causes of inflation. That is today's biggest moot question in the field of applied economics.

There is a very pertinent commentary on present-day conditions in the NY group's warning that continued inflation will result in the pricing of US business out of world markets.

The NY group's plan comprises seven points, starting with a demand that government at all levels achieve balanced budgets through control of spending. Labor and management are called upon to "exhibit greater responsibility (to what or to whom is not clear) in collective bargaining," urging "courageous resistance" of inflationary wage demands and stressing the contributions of mechanical progress to the increasing of productivity.

Without being specific, the plan urges citizens to refrain from calling upon government to undertake programs and projects "for which they themselves are unwilling to pay." An "enlightened consumer approach to spending" is advocated, consumers being advised to make more determined search for values, and the government—not business—is asked to avoid "policies that tend to restrict markets, increase costs of production and the prices of services, or foster unregulated monopolies and restraints of trade." What can Chambers of Commerce do to meet, or even promote, such desirable objectives?

Back to the Mines

The United States Congress has been taken back to the mines after failures in several earlier efforts to get it to do something to restore the minerals industry of this country to what it used to be—ought to be, say the lawmakers from several mining states who have sponsored resolutions advocating some sort of remedying of what they say is the industry's current feebleness.

The resolutions set forth that it is "in the national interest" that this country does not become dependent upon foreign sources for a "national minerals stockpile"—whatever that might be for. They also declare that "it is the sense of congress that the federal government should foster and encourage the maintenance of a sound domestic mining industry and the orderly discovery and development of domestic reserves"—all because the old sourdough has no place in today's line-up of science and technology!

The sponsors of those resolutions will loudly denounce any charge that they are at least inviting a venture into socialistic nationalism. But, they are; just as are all those who want government to do for them what they will not do for themselves. They have hopes, of course, that they will be able to hang onto the potentials—including the profits—of the projects.

That has been done so far; but there is a growing public sentiment that what the government buys with money it collects from its taxpayers belongs to those who provide the funds and must be controlled by their duly elected representatives without further drafts upon them. Farm programs, road programs and all such subsidization policies should be reduced to that state—and kept there.

Selling Chemicals Abroad

That "golden opportunity" for the chemical industry, referred to in "Washington Talks It Over" last week, should be utilized in full. But, because "All that glitters is not gold," it is to be doubted that any improvement of foreign trade conditions can be effected by means of any telling of the industry's troubles to the government.

The talk with the government obviously will have to have two sides from both ends. The industry cannot disregard the potentialities of the negotiations on the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade arising from the necessity of this country's bargaining in tariff-cutting. The expected US cut of 20 percent is a compromise from the originally proposed 25 percent, brought about in large part by the vigorous campaigning by the Manufacturing Chemists Association to have it reduced to 15 percent.

As the Washington Talk said, the coming GATT negotiations are going to set a new high in scope and scale of bargaining. One of the most influential reasons for that is the growth of the idea of international trade unity, well developed in Europe and making noticeable progress in Latin America. The European situation has been given a peculiar aspect by the reported action of the West German Minister of Economics in asking the Soviet Union to consider joining in the economic unification moves in western Europe.

Those are political factors, at least primarily. The private factor of competition is a strong one because of the relatively high cost of production in this country. The common practice in many industrial lines of using a markup in foreign selling which is considerably less than that supplied domestically does not do enough. The only actually effective practice is to produce the materials in the region of the desired foreign market, preferably in some sort of partnership with a domestic concern.

There is another advantage in such a partnership if the marketing is left largely, if not wholly, to the domestic partner. It must be recognized that US selling practices abroad often do not measure up to par in desirable satisfactory and in large part necessary personal relations. Some years ago, a goodly measure of useful information in that connection was available by way of the Department of Commerce from the special chemical members of its staffs in foreign countries. The chemical industry should know all about that service and make full use of it—if it is still available.

Market Cues

Heavy Chemicals: Declining copper metal brings reductions in carbonate, chloride and sulfate. Mercury is easier, off $1 a flask. Though heavy chemicals are hardly touched by the steel strike right now, the walkout has the trade worried. A long steel shutdown, it's felt, will affect nearly all chemicals (page 32).

Petroleum Derivatives: One oil company has sold a tankcar of petroleum benzene at 2 cents a gallon above the going market price. What's more, it says it means to quote the higher price from now on. Other major producers contend, however, that the present tight benzene situation in the Houston area is of a temporary nature and will not affect the open market price over any period of time (page 39).

Aliphatic Organics: A 12-million-pound plant which will produce the first acetal resin based 100 percent on formaldehyde is slated to go on stream late next month. Initially quoted at 95 cents a pound in tankcars, the new high-strength plastic is expected to move in on markets hitherto reserved to the nonferrous metals (page 40).

Agricultural Chemicals: Chilean sodium nitrate is boosted $2.50 a ton, as are ammonium nitrate limestone and imported calcium-ammonium nitrate. Pesticides business continues on the upgrade, with most producers describing this year's increase in sales volume as substantial (page 43).

Drugs, Fine Chemicals: Some bulk suppliers of aspirin report that demand for this bread-and-butter pharmaceutical is way up, contrary to the usual seasonal pattern. Quinine prices are trending downward (page 47).

Protective Coatings: Copper oxide is reduced 1½ cents a pound, reflecting a decline in the metal. The casein trade is preparing to petition congress for a three-year extension of casein's duty-free status (page 51).

Essential Oils, Aromatics: It's becoming more difficult to buy vanilla beans and much easier to buy mint flavorings. Vanilla beans from Madagascar are $1 a pound higher, while spearmint is off 10 cents a pound and peppermint is 5 cents lower (page 54).

Washington Talks It Over

Nine Times as Much Money for a Study of Pesticides and Their Effect on the Country's Wildlife? That's the Big Question That Will Be Coming Up in Washington Any Day Now.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Will the Department of the Interior get nine times as much money to study the effects of pesticides on wildlife? That is a question that will be the core of a hearing to be held soon—possibly this week—by a house subcommittee.

The whole thing will center around a bill, HR 5813, that would raise Interior's investigating fund from its current ceiling of $280,000 to $2,565,000 annually.

The legislation has the strong backing of the Audubon Society and other wildlife groups which have been engaging in a widespread publicity campaign alleging that pesticides are killing off the fish and wildlife.

The Interior department has also filed a report favoring the bill and has asked that the ceiling be removed entirely from the amount that can be spent on the study. Whether it is significant or not, the Department of Agriculture has refused to comment on the proposal.

When this study was first conceived and approved a year ago, it was well received in all quarters. No doubt much enlightening information could be gained from the research that would be helpful to all concerned. But there are indications now that the pesticide industry is being set up to become the whipping boy for all the ills that have befallen the wildlife of the country—and even the organic fertilizer people are getting into the act.

No one disputes that pesticides have probably been responsible for killing some wildlife, but the pesticide manufacturers are willing to give odds that there are many other activities besides spraying that are even more hazardous to the wildlife. If the causes of marked reductions in the numbers of fish and wildlife are to be the focal point of Interior's studies, it is felt, then the research should not stop with insecticides but cover the whole field.

For example, it is said that considerable profitable knowledge could be gained from research into the devastation of the timber lands and what this has done to the watershed areas, and, in turn, to wildlife.

Another big item to look into is the spreading urban developments along the waterways that are filling in the wet lands and eliminating thousands of areas of nesting groups. And of course, there is the problem of increasing stream pollution, brought on by expanding cities and industries.

Whether these and other factors will be considered at the hearing remains to be seen.

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Heavy Chemicals

Declining copper brought reductions in carbonate, chloride and sulfate, effective Tuesday the 14th. Smelters had already trimmed copper over a week ago and declines has been registered on both major metals exchanges, but it wasn't until producers moved on Monday with a 1½ cents reduction that the chemicals started to respond. At this writing, copper cyanide, hydrate and nitrate were still unchanged, but the prospect of a trimming for any or all of them was not ruled out.

Mercury was also easier last week, declining $1 per flask, while other nonferrous metals managed to withstand the reduced pace of Summer buying, closing unchanged. Sales of both lead and zinc were down sharply, the steel strike having cut into movement of Prime Western zinc and lead easing into the Summer doldrums. Tin fluctuated narrowly against slow demand and declined at the close.

The paper industry has slowed output for the summer, but its pace is about ten percent better than it was at this time last year. About a quarter of the industry is closed for vacation and the remainder is filling its chemical needs on a hand to mouth basis in anticipation of vacation.

A review of price changes made July 1 and since then shows borax and boric acid in the advance column, both selling at reduced volume afterwaards due to consumers' stocking up in anticipation, and sodium thiosulfate and hydrogen cyanide in the reduced column, the latter material having been trimmed to broaden its market.

The steel strike hardly touched the chemicals market last week, but it had trade sources worried. For if it turns out to be a long one, and both sides to the dispute have stiffened their outlook, all chemicals will be affected.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended July 11 at 70.7 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 73.0 percent for the previous week, and 64.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Copper carbonate, ¾c. per lb.
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., ¾c. per lb.
dihyd., ½c. per lb.
Cuprous, 1.05c. per lb.
Copper metal, 1½c. per lb.
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., 0.3 per lb.
cryst., 0.3c. per lb.
Monohydrated, 50c. per 100 lbs.
Tribasic, 0.8c. per lb.
Mercury, $1 per flk.
Tin, straits metal, 1c. per lb.
Tin salts, ½ to ⅝c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 18, 1958
107.32	107.35	107.28	104.42

For Current Prices see page 9

Acids

Boric—Some consumers have been coasting on inventory since the July 1 price advance, but by and large sales have held up well. No immediate effects are expected to be felt from the steel strike which got underway last week.

Hydrofluoric—About six or seven percent of this acid's market was shut off by the steel strike, which represents the amount that is estimated to go into steel pickling. The rest of the market remained in good shape last week and was not expected to suffer unless the strike turns out to be a long one.

Hydrogen Cyanide—This material is selling at 14c. per pound, liquefied, in tankcars, reflecting the 2c. reduction posted for July 1. It is also available as a gas in cylinders at 75c. per pound for carloads and 90c. for smaller shipments. Demand in both categories is running along at a good rate, sources in the trade reported.

Nitric—Fertilizer demand, now nearly dried up for the season, accounts for about 15 percent of this acid's consumption. But since most fertilizer makers supply their own needs, seasonal fluctuations in that quarter have no effect to speak of on the overall market. Industrial demand is holding up well, trade sources said last week, adding that a long steel strike would take its toll.

Sulfuric—The steel industry was just hobbling along at 79.5 percent of capacity during the week beginning July 6 as the likelihood of a strike gradually turned into a certainty. According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, output would have reached 82.8 percent of capacity or 2,344,000 net tons during the week just ended, if the strike had not intervened.

Bases and Salts

Caustic Soda—Market was still active under pressure of immediate needs, but overall volume lagged in the absence of advance buying, consumers having restricted purchases to immediate needs in anticipation of plant shutdowns for vacation.

Copper Carbonate—Last week's decline of 1½c. per pound in copper was reflected by a ¾c. reduction in this material on Tuesday. The new price for carlots is 34.05c. per pound, and for smaller shipments, 35.60c.

Copper Chloride—Prices were reduced, effective July 14, to correspond to lower copper. Anhydrous cupric chloride was trimmed ¾c. per pound to a range of 44c. to 44½c. per pound, while dihydrate and dried crystalline were each lowered ½c to 30c. to 30½c. and 38¼c. to 38¾c., respectively. Cuprous was lowered 1.05c. per pound to range of 39¼c. to 42¼c.

Copper Sulfate—This group was reduced last Tuesday to correspond to lower copper. CP material now lists at 18.85c. per pound, down 0.3c., and crystalline at 11.95c. in carlots and 11.95c. to 14.95c. in smaller quantities, also down 0.3c.

Monohydrated copper sulfate, 35 percent, lists at $22.50 per hundred pounds in carlots and $23.30 in smaller quantities, down 50c. per hundred pounds, and tribasic at 27.35c. in carloads and 28.35c to 31.25c. in smaller quantities, down ½c. per pound.

May output of copper sulfate was off 19 percent from the previous month and shipments 21 percent, the Bureau of Mines said last week. The latter, at 3,336 short tons, were the lowest registered since last December, lagging 700 tons behind the previous total of 4,060 tons. This brought a nine percent increase in stocks, leaving them at 6,200 tons on May 31, the highest since October 1954.

A mere 33 tons was exported during the month and none at all imported, the Bureau said. This seemed to accord with current trends. For the Bureau's records show that there have been no imports since January and that exports have been on the decline since the start of last year. During all of last year only 604 tons were exported as against 2,804 the previous year and 2,515 in 1957.

Lime—Movement of lime by way of the open market reached 848,597 short tons in April, an insubstantial advance over the previous month's 847,550 tons but a significant one over last April's 590,666. Included were 187,400 tons of hydrated and 661,197 tons of quicklime.

The April market featured increased consumption of agricultural, construction, chemical and other industrial limes. Refractory lime, on the other hand, met slower demand. These and more detailed data are available from the Census Bureau.

Lime operations have fluctuated somewhat during the last month due to the unsettled steel situation, together with local strikes in the lime industry. The steel strike intervened just when the industry was climbing back to ninety percent of capacity, a trade source said last week.

Sodium Thiosulfate — Effective two weeks ago, producers trimmed this material 45c. per pound hundredweight for anhydrous and 30c. for pentahydrate. The new schedule listed carloads at $7.75 per hundred pounds for regular anhydrous, $7.75 for photo grade anhydrous and $4.95 for pentahydrate photo grade.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony—A total of 19,500 tons of secondary antimony was recovered in 1958, the Bureau of Mines reported last week. Valued at $12.4 million, this total was measured against the previous year's 22,600 tons, valued at $15.8. All secondary

Heavy Chemicals

antimony was recovered from lead and tin alloys, it was noted, the final product consisting of an element of those alloys, produced largely by secondary smelters.

Smelters during the year recovered 10,800 tons of antimony battery-plate scrap, chiefly in manufacture of antimonial lead. From type-metal scrap came 3,500 tons of antimony, from drosses 2,700 tons, from bearing metals 1,300 tons and from antimonial lead scrap 1,000 tons.

In addition to scrap, the secondary smelters also absorbed 1,600 tons of primary metallic antimony for manufacture of lead and tin alloys, the report noted. While no secondary metallic antimony was made during the year, the metal was removed from battery-plate scrap as a dross high in antimony oxide and was then added in that form to antimonial-lead blast-furnace charges.

Barium—Output and consumption of barite in 1958 declined for the second consecutive year, according to a report from the Bureau of mines. At 486,287 tons, output of primary material was a full 63 percent below the level of the previous year and the lowest in 15 years. Consumption of crude barite, both domestic and imported, declined 28 percent, the bureau said, while sales of crushed and ground barite declined 30 percent.

Though also lower in output and consumption, barium chemicals fared much better than the ore. Producers shipped 75,372 tons in 1958, valued at $10,685,392, as compared with 89,757 tons valued at $12,253,526 the year before.

World production of barite was also sharply lower, the Bureau said, amounting to an estimated 2,500,000 tons as against the previous year's 3,500,000.

Copper—Producers finally cut their price last week, responding to the lower levels reached earlier by smelters and London copper. A reduction of 1½c. per pound, the first change since March 9, left producers' tabs at 30c. per pound. Late in the week, signs of a rally were evident on the various exchanges, but this was thought to be just a technical reaction to the declines.

Along with the announcement of a price reduction, one major producer reported that it was cutting production by seven percent, or roughly 1,600 tons. This reversed the trend toward higher production that had been evident since start of the year.

Copper recovery from all sources and in all forms totaled 797,000 tons in 1958, five percent under the previous year and the lowest since 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. Foundries accounted for nearly half the decline, using 28,000 tons less as against an overall decline of 44,000.

While secondary copper smelters increased their output of refined copper by 53 percent to 39,000 tons, output of all other secondary products, except powder, was scaled downward.

Lead—Price was maintained at 12c. per pound, New York, with sales of 1,192 short tons, as buying interest continued to lag, reflecting vacation shutdowns by many lead-using firms.

Mercury—Price was $1 easier last week at a range of $237 to $239 per flask, minimum ten flasks. Market was dull and featureless.

Platinum—Quotation varied from $76 to $80 per pound, spot, the volume of business taking place at $77.

Silver—Seasonally moderate transactions were made at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, a price of long standing.

Tin—Straits metal closed at $1.02 per pound, down 1c. from the previous close.

Zinc—Sales showed a further decline under the impact of the steel strike. Price, however, showed no tendency to retreat.

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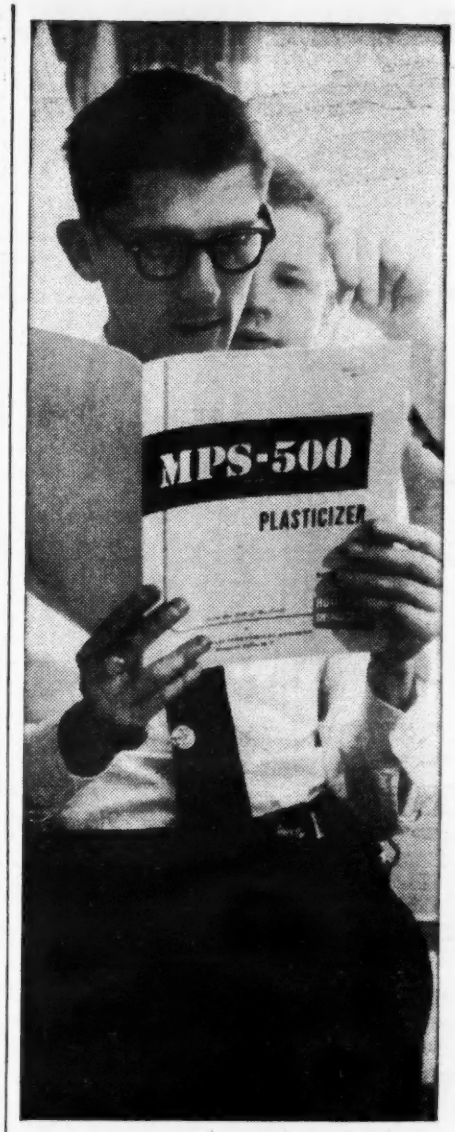

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Jobs & People

Acorn Paint & Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio — **Ralph A. Katz** has been elected president of the firm.

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.—**W. E. Horn** has been appointed manager of refrigerant chemical sales.

Baird-Atomic, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.—**Dr. Herbert M. Hershenson** has joined the firm as assistant technical director for product planning.

Borden Chemical Company, New York—**Charles A. Matzen, jr.,** has been named a west coast sales representative for the consumer products department.

Corn Products Sales Company, New York—**Dr. Thomas J. Schoch,** supervisor of basic starch research at the firm's laboratories in Argo, Ill., has been awarded the Saare Medal for his work in the field of starch and starch fractions.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Calif.—**Robert K. Buettner** has been promoted from supervisor of the tax department to assistant controller.

Flintkote Company, New York—**William Feick, jr.,** formerly vice-president and treasurer, has been elected vice-president in charge of sales for the firm's Flintkote Division. **James E. McCauley,** formerly a vice-president and treasurer of Orangeburg Manufacturing Company, a Flintkote division, has been named treasurer of the parent firm to succeed Mr. Feick. Also, **Gene G. Curry,** secretary of the Blue Diamond Division, has been elected secretary of Flintkote.

W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Calif.—**D. Ray Garrett** has been appointed director of purchasing and traffic.

Hudnut-DuBarry Division of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, Morris Plains, N. J.—**Henry O. Dow** has been named to the new post of marketing director for the "Richard Hudnut" and "Sportsman" line of toiletries. Also, **William Paxton** has been named sales administration manager, succeeding **Gilbert Klein** who has been promoted to the new position of assistant to the president.

Man-Made Fiber Producers Association, New York—**Raymond C. Baker** has joined the staff as assistant to the president.

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York—**Walter M. Burgess** has been appointed district manager of the northeast chemical district.

McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia—**J. C. Libby** has been named manager of personnel.

Metro-Atlantic, Inc., Centredale, R.I.—**Charles Pillsbury, jr.,** and **George Huse,** have been promoted to the positions of co-supervisors of research and development.

Benjamin Moore & Co., New York—**B. H. Joseph** has been named district sales manager for Manhattan and the Bronx as well as Queens and Kings counties. District sales manager **Harry Christensen** will devote his time to sales in the balance of the greater metropolitan area to be known as the suburban New York district.

Nalco Chemical Company, Chicago—**E. Charlton Crocker** has been named manager of applied research and development at the company's laboratory in the Clearing Industrial District. At the same time, **H. W. Spaght** has been named vice-president in charge of personnel and **Donald G. Blake** has been named plant manager at the firm's unit in Clearing.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**William P. Liljestrom** has been named southwestern regional sales manager for Olin Aluminum. **Francis A. O'Connell, jr.,** has been named labor counsel of Olin Mathieson. Also, **John F. Lynch** has been appointed central regional sales manager for Olin Aluminum.

Sun Chemical Corporation, New York—**William V. Machaver** has been named director of personnel.

Texaco, Inc., New York—**Joseph T. Froehlich and Roy L. Lay** have been appointed general managers of the foreign operations department for the Eastern Hemisphere. At the same time, the firm has appointed **Harold P. Creel** superintendent of its refinery at Anacortes, Wash.

United States Rubber Company, New York — **Dr. Bogislav von Schmeling** has joined the agricultural chemical research and development staff of the Naugatuck Chemical Division.

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Mining Interests in Congress Take New Legislative Tack

Deterred by an apparent inability to arouse enough congressional support for their complaints about conditions in the domestic mining industry to get action on specific aid legislation, representatives from the mining states last week adopted a new tactic in the house in their fight for legislative relief.

The house insular affairs committee voted its approval of a concurrent resolution calling upon the president to take immediate steps to increase production and employment in the "critically depressed" mining industry and to advise congress as soon as possible of any actions he plans to undertake.

Throughout the session there have been a number of bills introduced in both the senate and house embracing various schemes for bettering the lot of the domestic miner by price pegging, tariff hiking and government purchase programs. Hearings have been held on a number of the proposals where the government has been blasted for lack of action and calls made on congress that it take a hand in the situation.

None of the bills have advanced much beyond the hearing stage, however. In a last desperate effort to get something done, the concurrent resolution was framed by the mining block and pushed through the committee.

The resolution states the committees' view that an emergency exists in the domestic mining industry which could have a depressing effect upon the entire economy. The resolution blames the condition on increased foreign production and imports which have depressed prices and reduced domestic production. It calls upon the president to submit whatever legislation he believes necessary to correct conditions.

Syndets Win

—Continued from page 5

made has the provisional designation "Novostj" (Novelty) and the compounds are being used experimentally to formulate washing powders.

Another development comes from Azerbaijan, where the Petroleum Institute has developed a successful process to make alkyl benzene sulfonate. The material is called "Azoliat" and a production unit has been built at Baku.

Research and development in the field of syndet builders goes parallel with the development of processes to manufacture surface-active cationic, anionic and nonionic compounds.

It is also known that the government has set production targets for sodium polyphosphates, sodium metasilicate, perborate, carboxymethyl cellulose, optical brighteners and bleaches which are in harmony with the plans for manufacture of detergent actives. Moscow has yet to release the exact figures, however.

Aluminum Foil Appraisal Held Up on German Material

Customs collectors have been directed by the Treasury Department to withhold further appraisal of certain aluminum foil imports from Germany because of complaints that the foil is being dumped into this country in violation of the anti-dumping law.

The department said that the particular item involved in the complaint is unbacked converted foil, 0.00065 guage, manufactured by Aluminumwerk Tscheulin GmbH, West Germany. The charge is that the foil is being offered in this country at less than the foreign market value.

An investigation is to be conducted by the department to determine whether there is any basis for the complaint.

Leytess Metal Formed To Succeed Lentex Metal

Leytess Metal & Chemical Corporation has been formed to succeed and take over the business of Lentex Metal & Chemical Corporation.

Eugene Leytess, president of Lentex Metal, will be president of the new firm. S. R. Breuer has been elected vice-president and will continue to be in charge of precious metals and mercury. Charles H. Deane has been elected vice-president, and will be in charge of non-ferrous metals, the post he held with Lentex.

Depreciation Policy

—Continued from page 7

revisions of the income tax law which would permit sufficient depreciation allowances for income tax purposes."

When our plants wear out, he argues, we must have the money available to replace them. If we don't, we're in trouble. "Our national depreciation and tax policy is unsound, unwise and can do real harm to the economy and to the nation," he said.

What is his answer to the problem? "What we need," he advises, "is a new tax rule which will allow us to recover, through depreciation allowances, the original investment in terms of current purchasing power. The recovery capital could then be used to replace worn-out and out-moded equipment."

Mr. Davis sees only three alternatives to this revision of the standing law. These are:

- To raise prices. But this he feels, would only make for more inflation.
- Neglect needed replacements. This, of course, would merely lead to a contraction of business and ultimately of the economy.
- Raise the money by various methods. He discounts borrowing money and reducing dividends as unpracticable. This leaves "painful measures" such as reducing wages.

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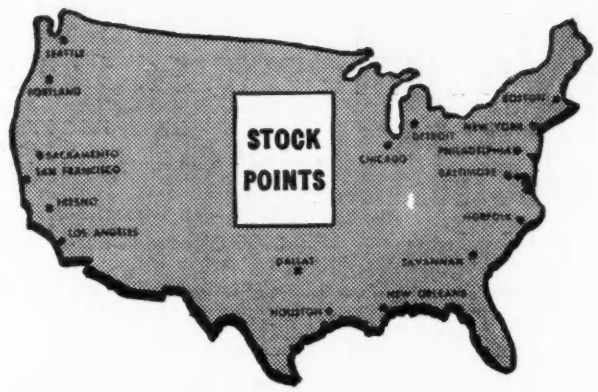

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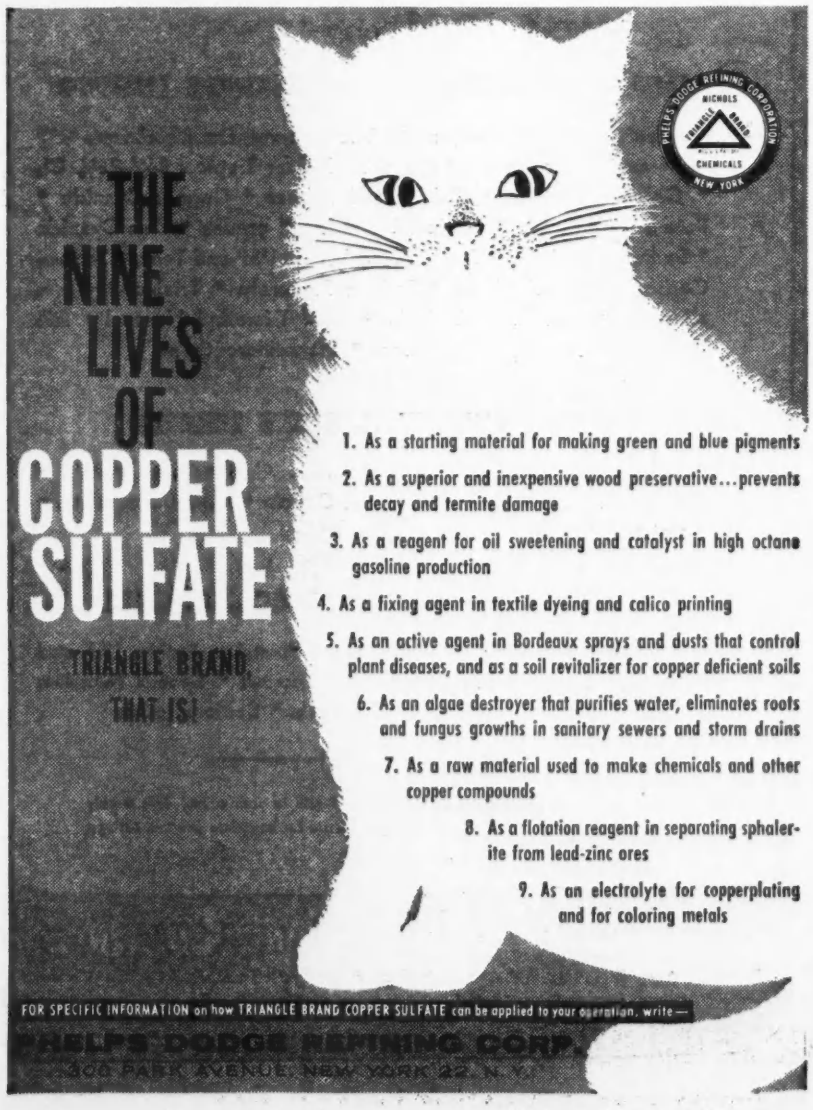
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Data Offered

Beacon Chemical Industries, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., has published a simplified **temperature conversion chart** from Fahrenheit to centigrade and visa versa. Copies are available by writing to the firm at 33-51 Richdale avenue in Cambridge.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has issued a 16-page technical bulletin on **ethylene carbonate.** Revision of a 1956 edition, the present bulletin contains reaction and use information. Types of reactions included are hydroxethylation, carbamate and imidazolidinone formation, and the production of vinylene carbonate. Uses discussed are as a solvent for synthetic polymers and the separation of hydrocarbons; plastics and chemical intermediates; a lubricating oil additive; and a blowing agent in the product of expanded plastics. Copies are available through Dow's technical service development department in Midland or any of the company's sales offices.

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., a subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, has issued a booklet (No. B-104) on the use of **isobutyl alcohol** as a solvent and chemical intermediate. The effect of isobutyl alcohol on the solution viscosity of various polymeric materials and the retarding effect on the evaporation rates of medium-boiling ester solvents is also presented in tabular and graphic form. In addition, the booklet describes the use of isobutyl alcohol as a chemical intermediate in the preparation of plasticizers and hydraulic fluids, and as a gasoline additive. Copies may be obtained by writing to the firm in Kingsport.

A. Gross & Co., New York, has published a revised edition of the catalog, **"Fatty Acids in Modern Industry,"** which includes specifications on the complete line of "Groco" stearic and oleic acids, tallow fatty acids and glycerides, coconut and other vegetable fatty acids and glycerine; a chart showing the component fatty acids in these products; and a list of the standard analytical test references used in the industry. Copies are available by writing to the firm at 295 Madison avenue.

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Oakland, Calif., has published a brochure describing the **properties, characteristics, and uses for the various types of aluminas** produced by the firm. The sixteen-page booklet contains chemical analyses and physical data on calcined, low-soda calcined, tabular, active and hydrated alumina. Copies are available from Kaiser's regional offices at 3 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa.; 518 Calumet Building, Hammond, Ind., and 1924 Broadway, in Oakland.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a twelve-page brochure, **"The Diamond Chlorination Cell,"** expressly for manufacturers in the pulp and paper industry. The booklet contains technical data on the firm's new sensing element, designed for pulp chlorination applications. Copies are available on request by writing the firm's electro chemical division at 300 Union Commerce Building, in Cleveland.

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has issued a new technical bulletin, **"Metholene Esters for Alkylolamides,"** that gives the procedure for using methyl esters of fatty acids as intermediates to produce "super" grade amides having active amide contents of more than 90 percent. Also listed are complete specifications for the firm's "Metholene" line of methyl esters, including methyl stearate, palmitate, myristate, laurate, caprate, and caprylate. Copies are available by writing to Emery's Department 5, Carew Tower in Cincinnati. Ask for technical bulletin No. 415.

Sturtevant Mill Company, Boston, Mass., has issued an eight-page catalog describing its line of **dry processing equipment.** Included is information on air separators, blenders, mixers, crushing and milling machines, "Micronizer" fluid energy grinding mills, granulators, dens and excavators and others. Copies are available by writing to the firm at Park and Clayton streets in Boston.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has outlined new data on the reactions and pharmaceutical applications of **acetophenone** in a 12-page booklet. Physical properties, specifications, shipping data and graphs of solubility, vapor pressure and specific gravity are tabulated in the bulletin.

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Allied Petro-Chemicals Files for Stock Offering

Allied Petro-Chemicals, Inc., Overbrook Hills, Pa., last week filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange commission covering a proposed offering of 100,000 shares of class A common stock.

The company's business consists of refining and blending of various previously used and semi- refined petroleum products into automotive, aircraft and diesel lubricants, and the custom refining and refining of various petroleum and chemical products for the air force, railroads, truck lines, ship yards, air lines, chemical companies, road contractors and other industries. It now has outstanding 170,000 shares of class B common stock.

Net proceeds of the sale of additional stock will be added to current funds of the company and will be used, to the extent of approximately 50 percent, for the payment of the cost of increased inventory, preliminary training of additional sales force, costs of research and development of new products, and property extensions and improvements; and the balance will be added to working capital, used for the payment of liabilities and, to the extent available, to reduce borrowing on accounts receivable, to enable the company to take discounts on accounts payable, and for similar purposes.

Texaco Is Negotiating For Eastern Fuel Firm

Texaco, Inc., expects to complete negotiations for acquisition of Paragon Oil Company, Long Island City, N. Y., and its affiliate companies, sometime this week.

According to the New York firm, the purchase will enable it to go into the fuel oil business in the big east coast market.

Paragon is a distributor of home and industrial fuel oils and other petroleum products in the Maine to Maryland area. It operates a small fleet of oil tankers and through its affiliate, Paragon Oil Burner Corporation, Mineola, N. Y., is engaged in the manufacture of oil heating units.

Uranium Pact Signed

Susquehanna-Western, Inc., has contracted to purchase uranium ore from the Gas Hills properties of Vitro Minerals Corporation, for processing at its new mill in Riverton, Wyo. Total purchases under the contract may exceed $15 million. The agreement calls for the delivery of ore containing 480,000 pounds of uranium concentrate per year from Vitro's mines in the Gas Hills area, and provides for shipments to the end of 1966.

Oronite Chemical Realigns Its Development Activities

Oronite Chemical Company has brought about a major expansion and reorganization of its development activities, including the creation of a new commercial development department.

The new department will encompass both market development and market research, for the San Francisco-based subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California.

Dr. R. I. Stirton has been named general manager of the commercial development department. Other appointments include Dr. W. E. Elwell as manager of market development, K. J. Van Arnum as manager of market research, and R. E. Echols as supervisor of market development.

Dr. Stirton was formerly manager of Oronite's product development department, a department which will no longer exist under the company's new organizational structure since the name 'product development' is no longer considered truly descriptive of the expanding commercial development activities of the company.

Stepan Chemical Building Headquarters-Research Labs

Stepan Chemical Company, Chicago, has started construction on a $1 million administration and research center set for completion next January.

The new building will contain the executive offices of the company which are now at 427 West Randolph street, Chicago. It will also make possible consolidation of the firm's research and development staffs which are now located in the company's various manufacturing plants.

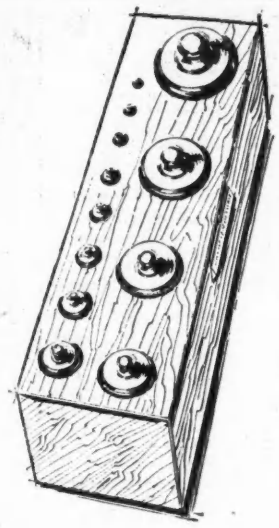
Obituaries

Thomas I. Nelles, manufacturing representative for Cadillac Plastics & Chemical Company for twenty years, died July 9 in Toledo, Ohio. He was fifty years old.

Dr. Lawrence H. Sophian, medical director and vice-president of William Douglas McAdams, Inc., New York, died July 9 in Riverside, Conn. Dr. Lawrence was with the Public Health Service from 1939 to 1952 and on retirement held the position of medical director.

Gerard H. Torborg, jr., manager of economic analysis for Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, White Plains, N.Y., died July 12 in Chappaqua, N.Y. He was forty years old.

Viscount Weir (born William Douglas Weir), president of the Weir Engineering Group and a former director of Imperial Chemical Industries and National Nickel Company of Canada, died July 2 in Glasgow, Scotland. He was eighty-two years old.



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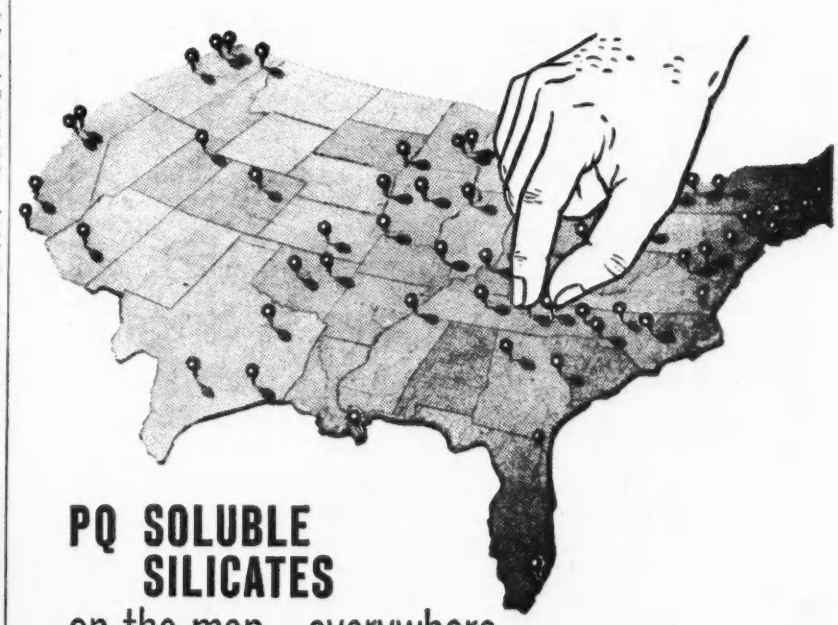

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During World War I, peach stones were much in demand for their source of activated carbon. Since that time many more sources of activated carbon have been found. The major ones are nutshells, lignite, wood, coal, sawdust, bleak and charcoal. Two types of activated carbons are the gas absorbent types for purifying the air or absorbing gases and vapors, as in air conditioning, and the second includes the liquid purification types used for decolorizing, deodorizing and purifying liquids and solutions. Activated carbon sales of today are a reflectance on the increased production in several important areas of industry. New applications found for activated carbon during recent years include use on white side-walled tires, plated automobile hardware, in foods, such as for refining sugar, and in the chemical industry.

The last mentioned, the chemical industry, has opened up new vistas for activated carbon. They have been proven useful in the final removal of trace amounts of impurities, for adsorption of color and other contaminants, and for elimination of unwanted foam-causing impurities. Activated carbon is finding large markets for use on products that ten and fifteen years ago were unheard of. The growth of this industry will come from fulfilling similar needs of products, many of which may not as yet have been heard of.

Last month, B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company reduced the prices of their **"Hycar"** nitrile latices by one cent per pound on tankcar and tank truck lots. According to the company, the decrease was made to encourage bulk shipments and to expand their markets. The prices of **"Hycar 1551, 1561 and 1571"** are 53 cents per pound, tankcars, 8M and 10M gallons, f.o.b. shipping point, and 55 cents per pound, tank trucks, 2,500 to 3,800 gallons, same basis. **"Hycar 1512, 1552, 1562, 1572, and 1577"** are priced at 45 cents per pound, tankcar quantities, and 47 cents per pound, tank trucks.

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section, write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Emulsions & Latexes

One use of emulsions is in the manufacture of paper coatings and paperboard. Casein and starch have long been the classic binders in this industry. In recent years, however, the paper industry, like other industries, has discovered the usefulness of synthetic binders which might overcome the limitations of the natural materials.

The first synthetic binders to find wide application in the paper industry were the styrene-butadiene latexes. These have been adopted primarily for use in combination with the natural binders which remain the major binder and contribute the basic properties to the system.

Recently, acrylic resin emulsions have been recognized as having good possibilities of preparing paper coatings in which the synthetic binder is the major ingredient and dominates the make up of the coating.

Three acrylic emulsions used in paper coatings marketed by Rohm & Haas Company are: **"Rhoplex AC-33," "Rhoplex B-60A"** and **"Rhoplex B-15."** Described as being nonionic and readily compatible with alpha protein, casein, starch and starch ethers, Rohm & Haas claims that the three **"Rhoplex"** emulsions have superior mechanical stability due to the fact that they can withstand considerable shear and mechanical impact, and possess good chemical stability.

According to Rohm & Haas, these acrylic resin polymers do not oxidize and become yellow or brittle on aging for the reason that they are completely polymerized during manufacture. Pigmented coatings bound with **"Rhoplex"** resins are likewise said to possess good color stability, and do not lose their binding power on aging. Furthermore, the manufacturer says that the **"Rhoplex"** resins exhibit excellent resistance to discoloration on prolonged exposure to elevated temperatures.

A polystyrene latex marketed by Dow Chemical Company is **"Dow Latex 586."** A white, milky liquid, it is 49.5 percent solids, has a specific gravity at 25°C. of 1.03, a 8.0 pH of latex. According to Dow, advantages of **"Dow Latex 586"** include good heat and mechanical stability characteristics; good compatibility with many plasticizers, electroltes and pigments; and a low degree of odor.

Described as being a water dispersion of thermoplastic styrene polymer particles, **"Dow Latex 586"** is non film-forming, and a smear of wet latex will normally dry to a chalky deposit.

Furthermore, **"Dow Latex 586"** particles are said to have a characteristic polystyrene attribute which is a certain hardness. In many end uses, this hardiness is exploited, Dow explains, to add stiffness to a soft film-forming latex. Dow states that their product is also compatible with and may be modified by other materials such as acrylic and SBR-type resins or emulsions.

Filtering Materials

There was a time when the only materials known to be applicable in the manufacture of activated carbon were a few raw materials such as peach stones and nut shells. During World War I, activated carbon became popular for use in gas masks. Many applications stemmed from this such as activated charcoal for filter tip cigarettes, or chewing gum, or water filters and refrigerator deodorizers.

Activated carbon can be divided into two distinct classes. One includes the gas absorbent types for purification of air or absorption of gases and vapors, as in air conditioning or solvent recovery systems. The other includes the liquid purification types for decolorizing, deodorizing or otherwise purifying liquids and solutions as in sugar refining or reclamation of used dry cleaning fluids.

Activated carbons are made from substances having a high carbon content such as nutshells, coal, lignite, wood, sawdust, black ash and charcoal. There are two methods of activation most commonly in use today: gaseous oxidation with steam at high temperature, and chemical treatment with dehydrating agents.

Darco Department, chemical division of Atlas Powder Company has on the market **"Darco G-60."** Important properties of **"Darco G-60"** include a maximum water solubles content of about 0.3 percent, a maximum acid solubles content of about 0.9 percent, a pH range of from 5.0 to 7.0, an average mesh size of about 95 percent through 100-mesh screen and about 65 to 80 percent through 325-mesh screen, and good filterability and wettability.

According to Atlas, **"Darco G-60"** has extremely high purity which means that it finds application in the purification of ethical drugs, pharmaceuticals, fine chemicals, organic acids, and nylon salts, to name a few. Finally, **"Darco G-60"** is made from wood charcoal, in itself a relatively pure raw material, by activation with heat and steam.

"Hydrodarco B", a powdered activated carbon made primarily for the purification of municipal water supplies, is also manufactured by Atlas.

An alkaline, unwashed carbon, the product is finely ground so that 95 percent will pass a 325-mesh sieve. This confers a high degree of suspendability in water to achieve the contact time needed during

—Continued on page 50

Petroleum Derivatives

The long anticipated steel strike is finally with us. And it looks as if its going to be around for a long time. Observers agree that pressure for this fight has been building up for some time. Both labor and management are fully aware just how much might be lost through defeat in this particular battle. Most sources concur that all resources will be tossed into the breach before any surrender talk begins to appear. And even when talks do begin, it would appear, with the sides as evenly matched as they are, the answer will only be found in compromise. In other words, the solution will probably be no closer to an answer at the end of the strike than one that might have been reached during the recent negotiations.

A major LPG maker said it is reducing the cost of shipping its material via the Little Big Inch pipeline by about 20 percent. A new tariff filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission will make the reduction possible, the firm said. Starting last week the Little Big Inch pipeline will deliver specification propane to the firm's Ohio terminal for 66 cents a barrel. The previous charge was 83 cents a barrel.

The Tariff Commission has released its preliminary report on US production and sales of crude products from petroleum and natural gas for chemical conversion in 1958. The report, sixth in a series on production and sales of synthetic organic chemicals in 1958, gives preliminary statistics on aromatics and naphthenes and aliphatic hydrocarbons; separate data are shown for benzene, toluene, xylene, cresylic acid, naphthenic acids, ethane, ethylene, propane, and butadiene.

According to the report, production in 1958 amounted to 20,903 million pounds—about 15 percent more than the output of 18,094 million pounds in 1957. Sales in 1958 amounted to 11,904 million pounds, valued at $380 million, compared with 10,330 million pounds, valued at $376 million, in 1957.

Production of all aromatic and naphthenic products in 1958 amounted to 5,285 million pounds—about 48 percent more than the output reported for 1957. Sales of aromatics and naphthenes in 1958 were 3,412 million pounds, valued at $98 million, compared with 2,429 million pounds, valued at $87 million, in 1957. The output of benzene (1° and 2°) from petroleum was 1,042 million pounds in 1958, or about 22 percent more than in 1957. Production of toluene was 1,501 million pounds in 1958, compared with 1,122 million pounds in 1957. The output of xylene in 1958 amounted to 1,381 million pounds, compared with the 830 million pounds reported for 1957.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 18, 1958
103.03	103.04	103.04	101.45

For Current Prices see page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—One producer sold a tankcar of nitration grade material at Houston for 33c. per gallon. This sales price, the producer reports, is his list price for benzene. Another source described the present benzene sales situation as temporary. Said the market observer, rubber sales are excellent and benzene, with its strong styrene consideration, is benefiting. Also, the producer said, the upsurge in the benzene situation might have something to do with the domestic crude oil restrictions and resultant reductions. However, he was unable to pinpoint his suggestion. Some consideration, one producer pointed out, must also be given to the fact that coal-tar makers have been buying quantities of petroleum material for some three months now. Purchases have not been phenomenal; however, they have helped out. The general feeling is that the price of benzene will not take a general advance; however, some producers say that a quantity of material is going for a little better than the present quoted price.

A major producer has finally gone on stream with its 30 million gallons per year benzene plant at Port Arthur, Tex. The unit has been under construction for some time.

Toluene—The industry appears to be getting a little tired of the low price pattern for this material. A few sources pointed out recently that toluene men have slowly eased themselves into a straitjacket and are just coming to realize how uncomfortable their position is. Causing a great deal of the pain, they say, are the toluene (as well as xylene) "substitutes." As one source put it, "no one's kidding anyone about just what the 'substitutes' are anymore." The "substitutes" are described as materials that for all practical purposes can be used in place of toluene (and xylene) without change in formula. Usage has grown so widespread that in one or two major industrial centers no toluene is being used whatsoever. The substitutes, it is felt in some quarters, are keeping the price of material pegged at a low level. Anti-low price sentiments are growing, and this fall, it was suggested, some movement may be afoot to right things.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 24 totaled 273,145,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 270,370,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,775,000 barrels comprising an increase of 554,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 2,221,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Butane-Propane Mix — Production of this material during the first two weeks of June amounted to 27,012,000 gallons, according to the bi-weekly report of the American Petroleum Institute. This figure is something less than the 29,383,000 gallons produced during the last two weeks in May, though both figures are stronger than the June 1-15 tally for 1958 of 23,347,000 gallons.

Inventories of the mix at plants, terminals and underground on June 15, according to the API report, amounted to 36,265,000 gallons. This figure shows an advance over both the 33,454,000 gallons in storage on May 31 and the 25,721,000 gallons on hand a year before, on June 15.

Iso-Butane — Production of this LPG during the first two weeks of June amounted to 27,496,000 gallons, according to the API report. This figure stops short of the 28,411,000 gallons produced during the preceding two week period, though both figures are stronger than the 22,435,000 gallon production tally marked up for the first two weeks of June, 1958.

Inventories of iso-butane at plants, terminals and underground, the report says, were 62,706,000 gallons on June 15, as compared to the 71,423,000 gallons in stock on May 31 and the 39,070,000 gallons on hand on June 15, 1958.

Miscellaneous

Bureau of Mines forecasts a decline of 20,000 barrels daily in market demand for Texas crude oil in August, as the Railroad Commission met in Dallas to decide how much production to permit in August. The agency's forecast, it is noted, is one of the factors considered by the commission in determining how much production to permit for August. The Bureau said demand for Texas crude next month would average 2,600,000 barrels daily, compared with 2,650,000 barrels daily in July. The July 11 daily average production quota was 2,700,164 barrels per day, based on nine-day flow from affected wells during the 31-day month. It is expected that most purchases of Texas petroleum will request a similar schedule for August.

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Aliphatic Organics

To many of the people who never went beyond Chemistry I, formaldehyde is still that stuff in the big glass jar in the lab where various biological specimens were preserved. Well, in addition to usage in embalming fluids, that was the chemical's rather inauspicious beginnings. Then came the development of the various formaldehyde resins (urea, melamine etc.), the tradename "Bakelite" and formaldehyde was well on its way to becoming a chemical of great commercial importance. Now the discovery of the first usable polymer of formaldehyde, a high strength plastic called "Delrin," gives the chemical an even greater life expectancy.

What "Delrin" will mean ultimately in terms of formaldehyde requirements is impossible to estimate at this time. But there are a few clues. The producer is currently readying a 12 million pound per year plant which it expects to bring on stream late in August, and according to unofficial estimates, output could reach 50 million pounds in five years. Since "Delrin" is an acetal resin based one-hundred percent on formaldehyde, consumption of the monomer will obviously roughly parallel production of the resin.

According to the producer, "Delrin" represents ten years work and an investment of $42 million. Initially, it will be priced at 95 cents per pound in truckload quantities which is pretty expensive when one considers that zinc die casting alloy costs 13½ cents per pound, brass 26½ cents, and aluminum 24.7 cents a pound.

However, "Delrin" reportedly goes further than the metals on a pound for pound basis and requires little if any finishing work after leaving the mold. In addition, it is 80 percent lighter than zinc and 20 percent lighter than aluminum, at the same time possessing strength properties approaching those of non-ferrous metals. With such characteristics, it is likely to find diverse applications among a broad range of consumer products—clothes pins, fishing reels, aerosol containers—as well as in components for industrial machinery, plumbing and automobiles.

Autos, of course, are looked upon as the big thing and the "Delrin" developer is reportedly hopeful that by 1962 each new car will contain better than two pounds of the new plastic, incorporated into such things as the steering column housing, exterior trim, door handles, locks, hood releases etc.

Substituting "Delrin" for previously-used materials in these applications supposedly would save the auto makers $45 million a year. What better presentation could be made for a new product?

Epichlorohydrin—A current user of epichlorohydrin is going to turn producer. The firm recently disclosed plans for a plant of its own which is to have an estimated capacity of 10 million pounds per year. Entire output will be used captively in the manufacture of epoxy resins, it was said.

Glycerine—Production of crude and synthetic glycerine in May rose to 20.9 million pounds from 20.7 million in April. This brought the cumulative total for the first five months of the year to 102.6 million pounds, significantly above the 85.1 million turned out in the like period during 1958.

Consumption of glycerine in May, according to this report from the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, amounted to 19.5 million pounds, substantially below the 2.8 million of the previous month, but slightly above May '58 disappearance of 18.7 million pounds.

Totaling 52.6 million pounds, end-of-May stocks represented slightly better than an 80 day supply. The same date a year prior, inventories amounted to 69.5 million pounds.

Imports dropped to 300,000 pounds in May—from 1.1 million in April—bringing the cumulative total for the year to 4.6 million. Exports for the same period were nearly double this figure, at 9.4 million. The May total: 5.4 million pounds.

Foreign trade was a bit more active in 1958 when January - May imports amounted to 5.3 million pounds, exports 8.6 million.

Some in the trade took exception to the report which appeared here last week that imported crude glycerine (soaplye) was currently bringing 20c. to 20¼c. a pound, c.i.f. They saw the quote as 19c. a pound.

It was also learned that the strong market in the Midwest is due to the interest of Canadian buyers, as well as to the fact that direct users, such as glue and low grade resin manufacturers, are willing to pay the high prices, which to the refiners are prohibitive.

Demand for refined glycerine is strong in Canada and on the continent with prices higher than those quoted here. A weakening in prices in Europe has been noted, of late, however, which may mean that more foreign crude will be offered here in coming months.

Isobutyl Alcohol—A ½c. per pound price advance July 1 has established the schedule for isobutyl alcohol at 14c. tank-cars, 16½c. drum carloads, and at 19c. per pound for lesser quantities. The higher prices are not expected to have any adverse affects on the market which is reported to be quite strong despite the fact that July normally ushers in the summer calm.

Contributing to overall good demand are large requirements from the protective coatings industry, and the big consumption of isobutyl in the production of diisobutyl adipate and diisobutyl phthalate, widely-used plasticizers.

Other applications, all of which are tak-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 18, 1958
130.55	130.55	130.49	130.55

For Current Prices see page 9

Ethyl Alcohol: May

Volume of ethyl alcohol produced, withdrawn and remaining as stocks at the end of the indicated periods, as reported by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service: Domestic undenatured alcohol production represents gross production (original production plus production by redistillation) less the quantity consumed in redistillation. Stocks of domestic undenatured alcohol consist of quantities at industrial alcohol bonded warehouses and denaturing plants. Data on completely and specially denatured alcohol represent alcohol produced from domestic and imported alcohol and spirits produced by registered distilleries (redesignated upon receipt at denaturing plants as alcohol).

		May 1959	*May* 1958	*July* 1, '58 *May* 31, '59	*July* 1, '57 *May* 31, '58
NET PRODUCTIONS					
Undenatured	proof gals.	44,036,851	44,048,485	445,934,969	455,517,987
Completely denatured	wine gals.	37,821	26,913	704,052	551,342
Specially denatured	wine gals.	23,067,061	21,203,259	233,959,679	225,340,081
WITHDRAWALS					
Undenatured tax paid	proof gals.	753,208	897,809	7,327,720	9,638,596
Tax free	proof gals.	43,268,690	39,756,146	439,561,335	438,046,803
Completely denatured	wine gals.	38,492	26,662	705,025	533,036
Specially denatured	wine gals.	21,849,329	20,083,160	234,652,273	224,640,190
STOCKS AT END OF PERIOD					
Undenatured	proof gals.	28,625,287	35,551,295	28,625,287	35,551,295
Completely denatured	wine gals.	16,370	24,435	16,370	24,435
Specially denatured	wine gals.	5,542,442	5,924,529	5,542,442	5,924,529

Aliphatic Organics

ing considerable amounts of alcohol, include: the manufacture of isobutyl acetate, a medium boiling solvent competitive with butyl acetate and MIBK; usage as combined solvent-couples in the production of moderate-duty hydraulic fluids; serving as diluent-reactant in the manufacture of certain urea-formaldehyde and melamine-formaldehyde resins; and as a raw material in the production of 2,4-D esters for weed control.

Methanol—Trade reports find demand for methanol especially strong for this time of year with prospects for a better than average summer. Boosting production, of course, is demand for a derivative material, formaldehyde, which also enjoys a highly active market.

On the subject of prices, no one has anything definitive to say though all admit the likelihood of a fourth quarter price advance if the market remains strong. A ¼c. per pound increase for formaldehyde is also forecast for October.

According to the Commerce department, Benelux has suspended for the period June 1, 1959 through December 31, 1961, import duties on methyl alcohol destined for the manufacture of formaldehyde, covered by tariff item No. 269-a-1, on which a 12-percent import duty was levied, and on purified or synthetic methyl alcohol, not mixed with other materials, ex-tariff item No. 269-a-2, which paid a duty of 18 percent.

Molasses—Feeding cane molasses markets remained weak in Gulf and Midwest states during the week ended July 14. Prices were unchanged to ¼ cent lower at 11½c. per gallon at New Orleans, Agricultural Marketing Service reported.

Imports of industrial molasses during May totaled 28.2 million gallons, a sharp decline from the 51.2 million imported in April. This brought the cumulative figure for the first five months of the year to 132 million gallons, as against 154 million during the same period last year. Sources of imports in May in million gallons were: Cuba 8.4; Dominican Republic 7.1; Mexico 4.8; Spain 1.6; Haiti 1.1; Trinidad and Tobago 1.4; Barbados 1.0, and lesser amounts from other countries.

Exports of industrial molasses from the US and its territories in May amounted to 1.4 million gallons, the same as in April. This brought total exports for the year through May 31 to 7.9 million gallons, as compared with 5.2 million during the same period last year. Of the cumulative exports this year, 2.3 million gallons were from Hawaii, 4.1 million from Puerto Rico and 1.5 million from the mainland.

Paraformaldehyde—The price schedule was revised July 1. Action brought the carload listing for paraformaldehyde 91 percent flake to 10c. per pound, formerly 9.55c., less carload prices to a range of 12c. to 13c. per pound. For the same grade of powder, new prices became 17.15c. carloads, and 18.65c. a pound for less carloads.

Demand is reported good, supplies adequate. Outlook is for a strong third quarter.

Vinyl Acetate Monomer—Several producers upped the less carload price of vinyl acetate monomer ½c., to 21½c. per pound (zone 1) July 1. Other suppliers took similar action some months previous, it is believed.

At the present time, it looks as if this will be the extent of price action in this market for some time to come, despite earlier rumors that the chemical was due for a full-scale price advance. Stability reflects a highly competitive consumer (polymer manufacturers) market and does not reflect any slowness in demand—which on the contrary, is excellent—or any outsize supply situation. In fact, the feeling is pretty general among monomer producers that July sales will compare very favorably with those of other years and with the earlier months of '59.

Imports of vinyl acetate monomer (unpolymerized) amounted to 2.67 million pounds in May, up from 2.03 million in April. Most of this material was shipped here from Canada, Census bureau reports show.

Chemical Milestone

—Continued from page 5

lic hearing was required to settle the issue.

Of the three cases where the advisory committees were called into being, two of them had to do with the pesticide "Aramite." The first committee recommended a temporary tolerance for the pesticide conditioned on further research being undertaken. On the basis of this research, the second committee recommended a zero tolerance for any uses in the food field.

The third advisory committee dealt with the matter of tolerances for methoxychlor in milk and supported FDA's policy that no tolerance for this purpose should be allowed. As a result this chemical has been ruled out for use as a spray in dairy barns, but it is permitted as a pesticide to be rubbed in the fur or hair of the animal.

A problem that is growing with both the industry and the FDA is described by Mr. McFarland as the "potentiation" problem—in which two chemical pesticides when used in combination are found to produce residues of greater hazard than the sum of the two when used separately. "Malathion" and "EPN" are the first to have been found having this result.

Should Tolerances Be Lowered

The question that has arisen is whether the tolerances for such chemical products will have to be lowered to take care of the "potentiation" problem, should they be used together. So far this has not been found necessary.

Mr. McFarland said that the FDA has tried to be thoroughly conservative by allowing margins of safety in establishing the tolerances and it would seem that this policy is paying off in connection with the "potentiation" problem.

The position of the FDA is that no residues of pesticides should be permittted in milk as a matter of general policy for the protection of babies and the sick. The agency also opposes tolerances for pesticides in meat but it is questionable how long it will be able to maintain this stand.

The question is rising more and more prominently because of the increasing use of pesticides on forage crops and pastures. Also, the problem is being accentuated by the eradication programs, such as the campaigns against grasshoppers.

This is an area in which a great deal of attention is being directed, both by FDA and the Department of Agriculture, Mr. McFarland said, and some recommended uses for pesticides may have to be abandoned or modified because of "untolerated" effects that are occurring.

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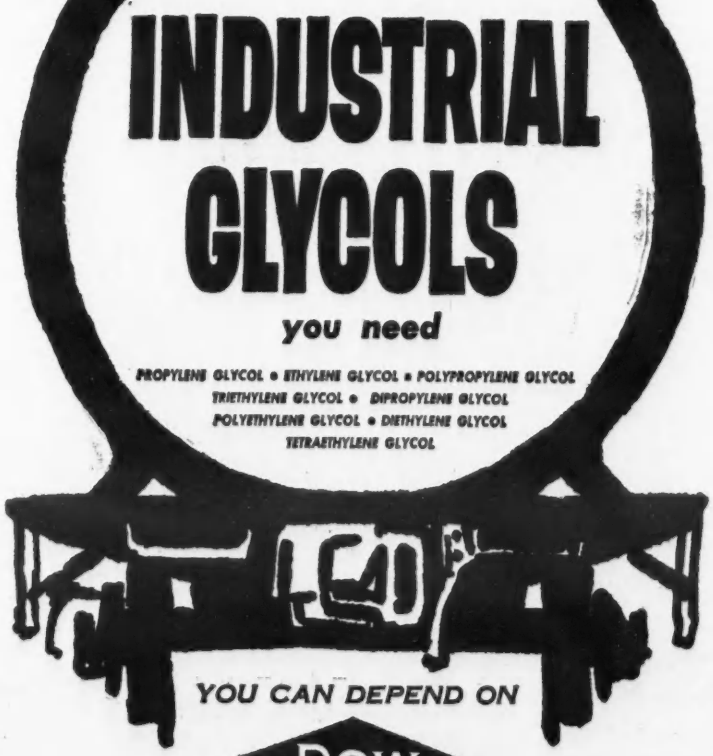

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Strike Mediator Tries to Bring Chemical Peace

—*Continued from page 3*

built, and then added to as strike insurance.

The steel-making process is itself a big user of chemicals and the steady demand from that source was shut off to the chemical makers with finality at 12:01 a.m. Wednesday. Here are some estimates, in tons per normal day, of sales by the chemical industry:

Coke, 185,000; lime, 4,400; fluorspar, 675; nickel, 130; hydrofluoric acid, 17; hydrochloric acid, 400; nitric acid, 250; and sulfuric acid, 2,800.

Oxygen is used by the steel makers under normal conditions at the rate of about 74.9 million cubic feet per day—a demand that has largely blown away with 88 percent of the nation's steel-making capacity shut down.

A great deal of chemical production in relation to coking operations has been lost and will never be retrieved. Crude light oil, produced at the rate of about 1 million gallons a day, is largely gone and so is the ammonia production, in all forms, which under ordinary circumstances comes to about 1.5 million pounds per day.

The 2 million gallons of tar made daily in relation to coking under normal steel conditions will not resume again until the strike has been settled, nor will the sodium phenolate production of 11,000 pounds per day.

Protective Coatings People Anxious

The protective coatings industry is more than a little anxious about the strike outcome, and also about its duration. They know that output of alkyds and phthalates will be choked off if phthalic becomes unavailable. Much of the future picture depends on how much imported naphthalene could be made available and how much PA could be produced from materials other than naphthalene.

Industrial paints are expected to suffer as soon as their consuming industries, such as automobiles, run out of steel.

Trade sale paints, being almost independent of the industrial demand, will probably come through unscathed, as they did during last year's recession. Thus, titanium dioxide and white lead will still have markets as long as paint makers can obtain plasticizers and resins.

In the heavy chemicals field, only indirect effects are seen in lead, zinc, tin and mercury. The same is true of lead oxide. Red lead is expected to be hit quickly, since it is used to coat girders, and these are steel. White lead is likely to feel the effects less quickly.

A good deal of sodium nitrite is used in metal-treating and this is expected to be affected soon.

Other bases and salts can survive a short strike, but one of longer than two weeks would hit them by the chain-reaction route.

Not Much Concern in Aliphatics

The aliphatic chemicals people are not particularly concerned about the strike, since they feel it will have little direct effect on their business.

Solvents can be hurt, it is pointed out, if the lacquer industry can't get enough xylene and toluene. But this is thought unlikely, since petroleum makers can probably fill all demands if byproduct material runs short.

The drug and fine chamicals segment finds itself in the same boat with the people who make aliphatics. The drug people point out that their packaging is pretty much confined to paper bags, fiber drums and bottle, and that steel containers do not enter into the picture.

Some drug makers have remarked, quite facetiously, that there could be one effect on their industry if the strike is a prolonged one: Sales of aspirin and tranquilizers might rise.

There is some difference of opinion concerning the steel drum situation. One source says it will be uneconomical, if not impossible, to warehouse more than a three-weeks supply of drums. Therefore, this source figures, everyone will start to run out of drums after that period of time.

Another source, however, and one noted for an acute knowledge of the situation, reports that the drum consumers are not the only ones who did the stockpiling. He notes that distributors, drum makers and the people who shape the steel also laid in supplies.

His reasoning is, therefore, that if all these steps in drum production are multiplied by three weeks, there will be a fairly long-lived supply. Therefore, says he, he isn't worried at all.

Some Other Views

Just what, aside from chemicals, is the general business outlook?

Glen B. Miller, president of Allied Chemical Corporation, says the third quarter normally shows a decline in sales for his company because of a seasonal downturn in nitrogen sales and vacation shutdowns in customers' plants.

Then, he adds that if the steel strike should be protracted, the decline in activity will be accentuated during the quarter. However, he adds the outlook for the year continues favorable.

The executive vice-president of the National Association of Credit Management is optimistic about the third quarter. Edwin B. Moran says expectations for added business gains in the third quarter are more and more pronounced, and optimism for the fourth quarter is even more positive.

Says *Steel* magazine in a comment on the future: "A majority of metalworking companies have adequate inventories or are confident they get what they need from warehouse."

Estimates of materials held in warehouses are running high. The American Steel Warehouse Association reports inventories of industrial steel products in steel warehouses are at a record level of 3,700,000 tons.

Consumers, as a whole, had also stocked a good deal of material. Guesses have stocks piled up to as much as 20 million tons as insurance against the strike's effects.

McNeil Labs New Hdq. Will Be Ready Next Year

McNeil Laboratories figures to be settled in its new headquarters and plant in Whitemarsh Township, just outside Philadelphia, late in 1960.

The Philadelphia firm broke ground on the new facility last week. The move to the new facility—described by McNeil as a "multi-million dollar plant"—is attributed by the firm to its need for expanded research, production and administrative facilities.

Conoco Has New Product

Continental Oil Company, Houston, Tex., is marketing a new petrochemical, dodecylbenzyl chloride, under the trade name, "Conoco DBCL." The material is described by Conoco as an intermediate for use in the manufacture of cationic and non-ionic detergents. It has a minimum dodecylbenzyl chloride of 90 percent, Conoco adds, and is light-straw colored, with a specific gravity of approximately .965.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Chilean sodium nitrate was boosted $2.50 to $44 per ton in bulk. By the end of the week, new and higher prices were posted by domestic sources. Ammonium nitrate-limestone and imported calcium ammonium nitrate were also raised $2.50 to $48 per ton in carload, bag, quantity. The firmer price front all along the line in nitrogen materials is felt to be the result of a much improved demand picture over the past season. A reported good catch in the Gulf area has had the effect of rolling back the price gains in fishmeal and fishscrap reported three weeks ago. Price on meal was $2 per ton less at $125, and scrap was off $1 per ton at $121. Other natural organics were maintained at unchanged price levels.

Business and Defense Services Administration has estimated current anhydrous ammonia capacity at a little more than five million tons. Expansions or additions to capacity already scheduled for completion this year or next, are expected to add another 200,000 tons, it was said. Locally, sources report that a light supply situation on ammonia is still hanging on.

Pesticides business continues on the upgrade. The increase in sales volume this year has been substantial, according to most trade sources. Large volume field pesticides have been moving well and are supplemented by an increased use of the package-variety insecticide used by the home owner. Farmers have been planting more vegetables and row crops this year, it was said, and home owners have joined in with more gardens, shrubbery, and grass planting.

Potash makers reported the market was very quiet last week. Heavy spring buying is over, and the limited demands expected for the fall have not yet commenced. Use in mixed goods continues to form the major portion of this market, although there is some small use of potash for direct application, it was said.

Price Trends

Advanced

Ammonium nitrate-limestone, $2.50 per ton.
Sodium nitrate, $2.50 per ton.

Reduced

Fishmeal, dom., $2 per ton.
Scrap, dom., $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 18, 1958
111.14	111.00	112.02	109.79

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia—An American petrochemical producer has opened an ammonia plant at its refinery in Essex, England. Initially, 15,000 tons of the 75,000 tons of capacity will be used for production of nitrogenous fertilizer. Eventually, it was expected that as much as 60,000 tons of capacity would be used to turn out nitrogenous fertilizer material.

Locally, producers reported that ammonia was still in light supply, although there has been some improvement from the situation in effect last month.

Current anhydrous ammonia capacity is estimated at a little better than five million tons, equal to about 4.15 million tons of nitrogen, according to Business and Defense Services Administration. Capacity is 6 percent above what it was at the beginning of 1958. Production of 3,832,000 short tons last year indicates that the industry operated at about 76 percent of capacity, it was said. New ammonia facilities or expansions now underway, and scheduled for completion this year or next, will bring in an additional 200,000 tons of ammonia capacity.

Ammonium Nitrate — Producers will effect seasonal reductions August 1, when the price of ammonium nitrate will be dropped $5 per ton to $63. This compares with an $8 reduction to $60 per ton in August of last year. However, price will advance $1 each month in the September-December period to bring the listing up to $68 per ton in January, 1960.

A uniform $1 per month advance in the months of September through December might serve to smooth out demand patterns during this period, sources said, as well as allowing producers to organize production and delivery schedules more effectively.

Ammonium Nitrate-Limestone — Imported calcium ammonium nitrate was boosted $2.50 per ton to $48. By the end of the week a producer reported an upward revision in domestic material. Ammonium nitrate limestone, domestic was newly quoted at $48 per ton, bags, carload, works. Price in bulk is $44 per ton.

The market continues to take good quantities of material for top and side dressing primarily in the southeastern states. A better demand picture for all nitrogen materials was felt to have firmed the price front. During the heavy demand period just past, this material was difficult to come by as sources said they had been forced to ship material as fast as it could be made. Importers said they could have sold substantially more material than was available to them.

Fishmeal — Peruvian exporters were given a quota of up to DM20 million for the sale of fishmeal to West Germany during the first half of 1959, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. The quota is said to cover all of West Germany's needs during the period. Exports of fishmeal to West Germany during 1958 totaled DM15.

Price quotations have continued to fluctuate. Last week sources reported that fishmeal had fallen back to $125 per ton for domestic, menhaden, 60 percent protein, Atlantic Coast, as against the $127 previously listed. Scrap was off $1 to $121 per ton, same basis. A reported good catch in the Gulf was causing market fluctuations, it was said.

Lime — Sales of agricultural quicklime in April amounted to 8,308 short tons, while sales of hydrated, agricultural material amounted to 15,579 short tons during the month, according to report of the Bureau of Mines.

Potash—Producers were preparing for a limited period of buying for fall requirements, according to report of last week. Currently, there was very little action reported in this market. Demand was slow as the heavy buying spring season is over and fall buying has not yet begun.

Use of potash in mixed goods continues to form the major portion of this market, although direct application takes about 250,000 tons annually, (K_2O basis).

The American Potash Institute reported deliveries of potash for all purposes in April amounted to 383,851 short tons as against 306,854 in the previous month, and 326,449 short tons in the comparable month last year.

Sodium Nitrate—Chilean nitrate of soda was raised $2.50 per ton last week. By the end of the week, new schedules were also posted by domestic sources.

Chilean sodium nitrate was newly quoted at $44 per ton, bulk, f.o.b., warehouse. Price on carload, in bags, same basis, was set at $48 per ton. Despite the advance, the price on carload, bag, material was still $1.75 per ton under the $49.25 per ton quoted at this time last year.

At the close of the week, new prices were reported for domestic material. Sodium nitrate, bulk, f.o.b., works, listed at $44 per ton, while carload lots, in bags, was newly quoted at $48 per ton.

Superphosphate — Movement of superphosphate has slowed to a walk, according to report of most sources. There was very little material moving at this time. However, sources point out that there is nothing abnormal about a slow market considering the time of year. Producers were continuing to operate at high levels in order to rebuild their stocks. The heavy spring demand cut deeply into producer inventories so that for several weeks they were shipping material as fast as it could be made. At one point, this spring superphosphate was unavailable from any source in the southeastern area, it was said. Prices are unchanged and firm at previously reported levels.

Pesticides

DDT—Domestic demand continues to thrive, trade sources said. Pesticides, in general, are showing a substantial increase in sales this year over last. The increased sales have been in field insecticides as well as garden variety small packages. It was felt that farmers have planted more row crops and vegetables this year. Urban dwellers have joined in with added shrubbery, grass, and gardens, it was said.

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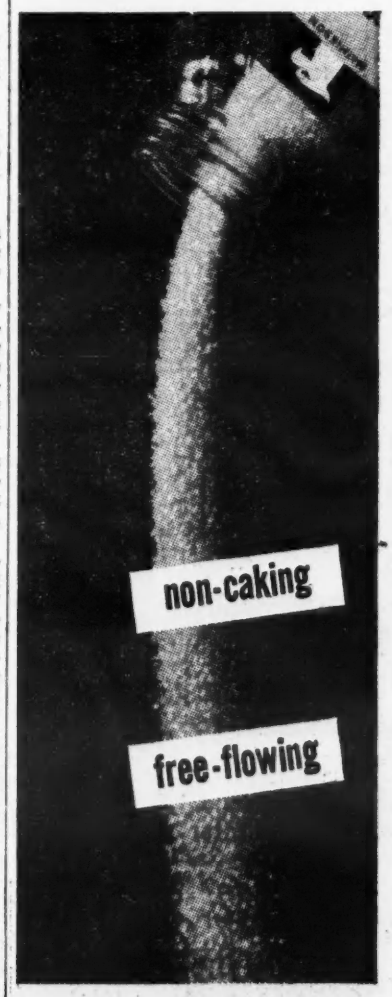

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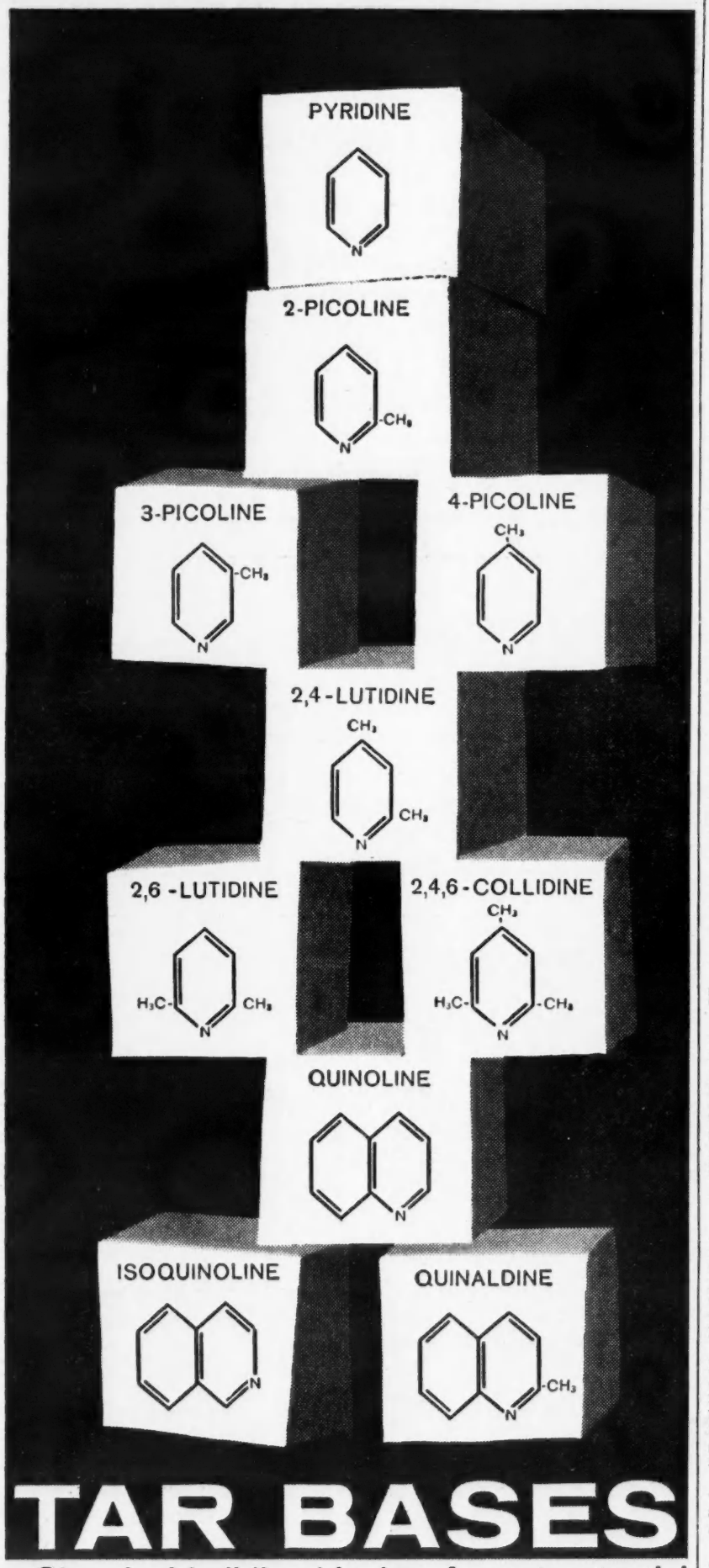

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Coal Chemicals

Continued negotiations failed to halt a nation-wide walkout in the steel industry last week. From a coal chemicals supply standpoint, it was felt that there would be little immediate change. Consumers have anticipated just such a shutdown since early this year and have sought to protect their inventories accordingly by heavy hedge buying. For the bulk of chemicals it can be said that by the time a steel strike seriously effects supply, all other phases of industrial activity will be slowed to a walk anyway. A powerful factor in the settlement of steel strikes in the past has been the automotive industry. However, auto companies are said to have up to two months supply of steel on hand and a vast quantity of steel on wheels.

A painful exception of the general rule are naphthalene and phthalic anhydride. In the case of these materials, factors outside the strike situation have tended to aggravate the short supply. A threatened price drop on phthalic kept inventories at abnormally low levels for several months. When the phthalic drop came early this year, naphthalene went with it, thus causing import stocks of the latter to dry up. Then, phthalic consumers were faced with the problem of rebuilding stocks to a normal level and adding to inventories as strike insurance at a time when naphthalene was short.

Consumers of cokeoven benzene, toluene, and xylene have bought added quantities as strike insurance. This was especially so with benzene. Steel sources have taken steps to keep their buyers' supply line open by building up outside stocks amounting to an estimated one month's supply.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended July 19 would amount to 82.9 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,344,000 net tons of steel. With the strike in force by midweek, and slowdown operations begun at the beginning of the week, actual output will be much less. Output was 2,252,000 net tons in the previous week, 2,620,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 1,481,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 18, 1958
118.45	118.45	118.56	118.60

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Consumers have stocked heavily on benzene during the past three to four months. Good quantities are reported on hand to carry buyers through the period of a steel strike. In addition, outside stocks have been built up in order to keep the supply lines open. It is estimated that these stocks amount to about one month's supply. Vacation shutdowns in the chemical industry are expected to be widespread during the next month and a half.

Production of cokeoven benzene in May amounted to 14.4 million pounds as against 13.9 in the previous month, and 8.6 million in the comparable month last year. In the first five months of this year, output was 68 million gallons as against 47 million in the five-month period last year.

The sale of cokeoven benzene during May amounted to 11.4 million gallons as opposed to 16 million in the prevoius month and 7.1 million in the comparable month last year. Total sales in the first five months of this year were 66.1 million gallons as against 45.7 million in the corresponding period of last year.

Stocks on hand at the close of May were 11.9 million gallons as against 9.1 at the beginning of the month, and 11.7 at the end of May, 1958.

A petrochemical source reported sale of a tankcar of benzene at 33c. per gallon, f.o.b., Houston. Sources consider this a localized condition not indicative of the overall market. The bulk of material will continue to move at 31c. per gallon, it was said.

Coaltar—Production of crude coaltar during May amounted to 73.5 million gallons as against 73 million in the previous month, and 53.5 million gallons in the comparable month last year. Output in the first five months of this year amounted to 359.5 million gallons as against 270.4 million in the five-month period last year.

Sales of this material in May were 31 6 million gallons as compared with 33.5 in the previous month, and 25 million in the corresponding month of last year. Sales in the January-May period were 155 million gallons as against 122.1 million during the like months of last year.

Stocks on hand at the close of May totaled 38.4 million gallons as against 37.5 million at the beginning of the month, and 34.4 million at the end of May, 1958.

p-Cresol—Good inventories of di-tert-butyl-p-cresol have allowed producers to continue operations. However, a basic producer of p-cresol has been out of the market for eight weeks. A supply pinch of p-cresol is building, it was said.

Cresylic Acid—Both import and domestic suppliers were carrying good inventories of cresylic acids. Consumers have already made some provision for a steel strike by increasing their buying during the pre-strike period this year. Trade sources estimated that stocks were sufficient to continue operations for a period of two months and possibly beyond. At the same time, it was pointed out that there would be little need for cresylic acid or any coal chemical should a basic industry such as steel be out for two months.

Demand has shown a fair improvement since February, and will follow the normal downtrend until September. If the strike is shortlived, sources look for a brisk fourth quarter.

Naphthalene—Consumers moved into the strike period on a different footing than prevailed at the beginning of the steel walkout of 1956.

A number of factors have combined this year to put buyers in a bind before the steel strike got started. Part of the difficulty stems from the fact that import naphthalene has remained tight since a price drop of 2c. in domestic material early this year. Recently, heavy buying of phthalic anhydride on the continent has further depleted this source. Contract buyers beseiged both domestic and import sources with requests to move third quarter shipments up into the second quarter. The largest supplier of import naphthalene reported that all naphthalene previously contracted for shipment over the third quarter has already been shipped.

Imports of naphthalene at New York during the week included a shipment of approximately 3.6 million pounds from Gdynia.

Phenol—The market was unchanged from previous report. Natural phenol could be expected to come under even heavier pressure as a result of the steel strike. Synthetic too, would eventually be effected as a result of a benzene shortage. However, by that time all coal chemical markets would be in trouble as would the nation's entire industrial machine.

Pyridine—Prices were unchanged from previous report. A 5c. per pound drop in the price of natural pyridine last month has further pressured profit margins in this market. Domestic natural and synthetic pyridine listed at 65c. per pound in bulk, 70c. per pound in less carlot drum lots. Prices on import pyridine have re-

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended July 19, was as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	831,665
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	35,338,481
Benzene		3,253,708
Coaltar	gals.	19,332,571
Crude chemical oil	gals.	612,806
Solvent naphtha crude heavy solvents	gals.	116,724
Toluene	gals.	787,893
Xylene	gals.	233,449

Coal Chemicals

mained relatively firm since material is not plentiful, it was said.

Toluene—Cokeoven production in the month of May amounted to 3,294,662 gallons as against 2,903,089 gallons in the previous month, and 2,337,439 gallons in May of last year. Output in the first five months of the current year totaled 14,973,474 gallons as compared with 11,211,444 gallons in the five month period last year.

Sales of cokeoven stocks during the month totaled 2,439,706 gallons, 2,845,708 in the previous month, and 1,955,457 gallons in the comparable month last year. Sales for the January through May period totaled 13,857,470 gallons as against 11,332,442 gallons in the first five months of last year.

Intermediates

Di-tert-Butyl-p-cresol—Market was unchanged. Substantial reductions in price have put further pressure on profit margins. Most producers were holding a price of $1.10 per pound on food grade since, it was pointed out, the amount of work that goes into production of food grade material is far in excess of other grades. Additional laboratory work is needed, FDA approval is necessary, and technical service to consumers who use the product is often necessary. A producer continued to offer food grade material at 65c. per pound in carload lots after a 42c. per pound reduction last month.

Reductions in agricultural and technical material had gone industry-wide.

Dodecylbenzene—Price was quoted unchanged from levels in effect for many weeks. Tankcar listing is 11.4c. per pound; carload of drums, 13.4c. per pound; less carload drum quantities, 14.4c. per pound. Production in the first five months of the year ran to 184.5 million pounds, 34.6 million pounds more than in the like period last year.

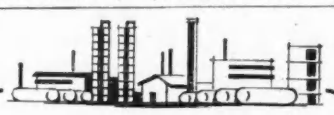
Phthalic Anhydride—Major producers feel that little material is in inventory as phthalic. Rather, what buildup has been made, is in paints and in finished components. An adequate stocking of phthalic, as might have taken place in other pre-strike periods, has been complicated this time by factors not directly related to the strike. For example, the shortage of naphthalene, brought on by heavy hedge buying, is intensified by the fact that import material began to dry up early this year, following a 2c. drop in the price of domestic naphthalene. Some naphthalene production was lost due to fires. Phthalic inventories were at an all-time low for several months as consumers were kept on tenterhooks expecting a 4c. drop in price. This meant that normal inventories had to be first rebuilt, then added to, as strike insurance. As if this were not enough, actual consumption has exceeded projections and material scheduled for the stockpile was used immediately.

Styrene Monomer—Producers say rubber companies have bought heavily of styrene monomer during the first half of the year. There has been some buildup in inventories, but as with other volume chemicals most of the stockpiling is in finished goods in the form of replacement tires and on new equipment.

At the other end of the supply line, monomer producers have sought to build up their benzene supplies as insurance against the steel strike. It was felt that by the time a steel strike would effect supply in this market, all other industrial activity would be slowed to a walk anyway.

A petrochemical producer recently announced that facilities for the production of high impact and regular polystyrene would be built. A commercial plant is expected to be in operation by the third quarter of 1961.

Vinyltoluene—Material was unchanged at 14c. per pound in tankcar quantity. Carload lots listed at 16½c. per pound, and less carload drum quantities were quoted at 18½c. per pound. Demand was well maintained, according to trade reports.



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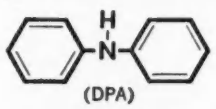

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Certain bulk suppliers of aspirin were very happy to report last week that demand for this bread-and-butter item was way up, contrary to the usual seasonal pattern. Just what lay behind the sudden and early spurt in demand they couldn't say for sure, but speculation was that leading tableters may be building up inventories prior to major promotion campaigns this fall. But with the exception of aspirin, activity among pharmaceutical manufacturers last week was running at the usual summertime pace—though it was not nearly as slow as last year—leaving food, beverage and industrial requirements for fine chemicals to account for the bulk of sales.

Quinine prices are trending downward. The sulfate salt is now quoted at 24½ cents per ounce for 1,000 ounces in the same size container, the hydrochloride at 23 cents, on a similar basis. Competitive pressures are said to be quite severe; additionally, General Services Administration's upcoming sale of 13 million ounces of quinine from the nation's stockpile is having a depressing effect on the market.

There is said to be only scant interest in quinine bisulfate which was used as an alcohol denaturant during the war, while demand for the sulfate and hydrochloride salts is a rather steady affair. But even the market for these items has been diminished by a series of developments during the past several years. The one-time big usage, the treatment of malaria, is pretty much passe as DDT has brought the disease-carrying mosquito under control.

Cold tablets are also taking less and less quinine. Cited by one trade source last week was the fact that one producer of bromoquinine tablets took approximately 700,000 ounces of quinine in 1952 while 1957 saw this figure drop to around 100,000 ounces. Reason for this was the introduction and large-scale promotion of 4-way cold tablets, he said. Of course, the tonic-mixers, which have become popular in the last decade, are only a drop in the bucket as far as quinine is concerned.

N-Acetyl-p-Aminophenol — Prices are firm at $1.45 a pound for 1,000-pound lots, and at $1.55 to $1.63 for lesser quantities. Schedule was set-up by a 20 cents per pound reduction late last year.

With usage confined mostly to analgesic preparations, the chemical is subject to only modest demand at present. Rebirth of interest is expected next month.

Drug preparations containing n-acetyl-p-aminophenol are now permitted for over the counter sale, provided FDA requirements on packaging and labeling are met. This development, which came last May, could lead to increased usage of the chemical, it's said.

p-Aminosalicylic Acid—Domestic material is currently quoted at $3.40 a pound for quantities of 100 pounds or more, the price established by a 30 cents per pound reduction last January. No change is envisioned, according to information received last week.

Imported PAS is selling at considerably less—anywhere from $2.35 to $2.70 a pound, depending upon the size of the order, reportedly.

Sodium-p-aminosalicylate is also running into foreign competition. While a domestic maker quotes at $1.90 a pound—and has since the beginning of the year—importers, it is believed, are getting something like $1.50. But despite this pressure, domestic material is said to be moving relatively well. The sodium salt tends to be unstable, especially in the summer-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 18, 1958
60.49	60.49	60.49	63.13

For Current Prices see page 9

time, and this fact leads certain buyers to limit purchases to US production.

Antibiotics — Seasonally slow demand for penicillin, DHS, and streptomycin, coupled with adequate stocks has prevented prices from firming up to any marked degree. But it's hoped that when buying interest snaps back late next month, prices will stabilize concurrently.

Aspirin—Some if not all suppliers of bulk aspirin are pretty jubilant these days. Much to their surprise, there has been terrific call for the chemical in recent weeks, an unexpected development because demand is normally on the slow side from the end of May through mid-August.

Getting this big spurt in business so early, according to trade sources, may mean that certain major tableters are planning heavy promotion campaigns for the fall. This, to be sure, was pure speculation.

Much attention has been focused on aspirin during the past year. It has been written up in several consumer magazines and testimony to its beneficial effects in relieving the pains of arthritis have come from many quarters.

Prices are unchanged on the bulk chemical and no action is contemplated immediately.

Cream of Tartar—One importer of cream of tartar noted last week that his replacement costs are up $70 a ton. This may be translated into higher prices here at some later date. At the present time, however, nothing more than this can be inferred.

Demand is said to be quite good as more and more users, finding inventories near depletion, resume normal buying patterns.

Hydrocortisone—Markets for hydrocortisone acetate and alcohol remain highly competitive, due mainly to low-priced imported material. This is particularly true on the east coast where recent sales have been made, reportedly, at anywhere from $1.25 to $1.40 a gram. Elsewhere in the country, the material was said to be bringing a top price of $1.75 a gram.

Lanolin—A price advance had been predicted for lanolin by the chemical purchasing agents in their third quarter outlook report. It is doubtful, however, that the trade will take such a step immediately.

According to reliable sources last week, a price increase is clearly justified on the basis of greater raw materials costs. But on the other hand, competition is rather severe and they feel that this will necessarily be the ruling factor in the weeks ahead.

Current schedules list lanolin, cosmetic, at 27c. to 29c. per pound, on a works

Drug and Fine Chemical Exports: May

Exports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of April and May, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		May	April
Analgesics and antipyretics	lbs.	42,868	5,107
Antibiotics, n.e.c.*	grs.	20,047,350	10,447,727
Ascorbic Acid	lbs.	35,426	34,228
Aspirin	lbs.	161,857	46,695
B-complex (excluding B_1 and B_{12})	lbs.	70,002	35,645
Bacitracin	160-million units	10,888	10,136
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	7,226,088	10,056,091
Pectin and preparations	lbs.	44,415	41,675
Penicillin, bulk	million units	3,837,531	3,675,454
Streptomycin	gms.	1,718,260	5,701,211
Sulfonamides	lbs.	80,991	82,929
Thiamin	lbs.	7,278	4,849
Vitamin A, bulk and medicinal	lbs.	8,716	8,450
Vitamins, n.e.c.*	lbs.	54,620	61,351

* Not elsewhere classified by the Census bureau.

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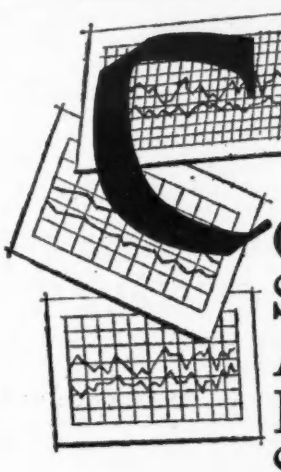

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

basis; the USP anhydrous material at 24c. to 26c., and the hydrous at 23c. to 25c. a pound. In each case, the range reflects a quantity breakdown.

Quinine—According to trade reports, quinine prices are trending downward. Contributing factors appear to be a highly competitive market and General Services Administration's upcoming sale of 13 million ounces of quinine from the nation's stockpile. Of course, GSA will require only that the buyer take out 2 million ounces during each twelve month period, but even this amount is seen as sufficient to have a depressing effect on prices.

Quinine sulfate is currently quoted at 24½c. per ounce for 1,000 ounces in the same size container; at 25c. an ounce for 1,000 ounces in 100-ounce containers, and at 26c. per ounce for less than 1,000-ounce lots. Broken down into the same brackets, the hydrochloride prices are 23c., 24c., and 25c. per ounce.

Sources say that the markets for quinine sulfate and hydrochloride are pretty well established now, after a series of developments in the past several years that cutback requirements to no small extent.

The treatment of malaria which was the all-time big use is now pretty much passe since DDT is doing an effective job of controlling the disease-carrying mosquitoes. Cold tablet usage has also fallen off, and the tonic-mixers which have become summertime favorites, represent a very small market. The development of atrabine, a substitute for quinine, hasn't helped the business any either.

Botanicals

Gum arabic prices continued their uphill climb last week. Amber sorts were newly quoted at 28 cents per pound for ten bags or more, the USP powder at 33 cents. The only other change recorded was a 25 cents per pound advance for senega root which brought the quote to $2.25-$2.50.

Imports detained by the Food and Drug Administration at the Port of New York during the two week period ended July 3, included 60 cases of chamomile flowers; 6 lots (461 bags) of gum karaya; 3 lots (613 bags) of kola nuts, and 15 lots (637 cases) of papain.

Chamomile Flowers—The price of Hungarian chamomile flowers was recently marked down to $1.75 from a previous listing of $2.25. Action was taken in anticipation of new crop arrivals.

Roman flowers are currently selling at $1.50 a pound but dealers point out that the two varieties are entirely different and have distinct end-use patterns.

The Hungarian flower, distinguished by its yellow color and small size, comes from Argentina, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary (of course) and Yugoslavia.

A large white flower, the Roman type comes principally from Belgium, Germany and Italy.

Gum Arabic—Continuing a trend of the past several months, gum arabic prices were advanced again last week. Amber sorts were newly quoted at 28c. per pound in 10-bag lots, the USP powder at 33c. per pound.

Steady upward trend in prices is due to the fact that the Sudan's gum arabic crop this year is expected to be way short of the normal yield.

Nux Vomica—In one of few price changes recorded in recent weeks, nux vomica was advanced 5c., to 20c. a pound. Limited supplies here as well as reports—unconfirmed—from abroad that the new crop would be short prompted the price revision, it was said.

Senega Root—Limited stocks, coupled with the fact that little material is currently being offered by Canada which is the source of 95 percent of the senega sold here, caused dealers to boost prices last week. Advanced 25c. per pound, the quote became $2.25 to $2.50.

When and if more material is offered next month, prices will probably be dropped to the former level, it's thought.

Heyden Newport Joins

—Continued from page 3

maleic. Simon Askin, its president, regards the projected plant as "a logical, progressive step to augment the basic intermediates we now sell to the surface coatings, plastics and resins, and agricultural chemical industries."

Pointing out that there is a heavy demand for maleic as well as fumaric, Heyden Newport said that factor, coupled with the company's increasing internal use of both products, was one of the prime considerations in deciding to build the plant during the end of 1960.

The Heyden Newport installation is scheduled to go on stream.

Reichhold's plant will be built at Elizabeth, N. J. Capacity will be 20 million pounds per year.

National Aniline is planning to enlarge facilities at Moundsville, W. Va., and Buffalo, N. Y. Both projects are expected to be completed during the last quarter of this year.

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DOW CORNING MANAGER: Frederick R. Matthews, appointed manager of its silicone specialties division by Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich.

Current Market Quotations

—Continued from page 29

Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd lb. .18 - —

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb. 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots. lb.28.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29¾- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs. same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Tech. soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.70 - —
dms. l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.20 - —
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .1460- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St Louis lb. .11 - —
Prime western, slabs, New York, lb. .11½- —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½- —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15⅛- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅝- —
leaded, 50%, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15⅞- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16⅜- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .17¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .18¾- —
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .45 - .46
NF, powd., dms lb. .48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .36¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldenyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03⅛- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs, c.l., works lb. .04⅛- —
lb. .04⅛- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade dms., works lb.14.00 -15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½- —

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Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 38

treatment, Atlas states. Furthermore, **"Hydrodarco B"** is said to be activated from lignite by heat and steam activation.

Industrial Chemical Sales Division of West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company offers **"Nuchar"** active carbons, which are made from a residual organic material recovered during the manufacture of pulp. **"Nuchars"** are used not only to remove impurities, but also to absorb desirable materials which are to be recovered, such as antibiotics or precious metals.

The water purification grade of **"Nuchars"** is Westvaco's **"Aqua Nuchar A."** It has been specially developed for the removal of tastes and odors from water to insure palatable water at all times, control of odors at sewage plants, and to correct industrial pollution. **"Aqua Nuchar A"** has a phenol value of 20 ppm plus or minus 10 percent as measured by the dilute phenol test of the American Water Works Association.

"Nuchar C-115," A or N, is an industrial grade active carbon manufactured by Westvaco. The letters "A" or "N" following the grade designation refer to the pH range of a water extract of the carbon. "A" range is pH 4.5 to 6.0, and "N" range is pH 6.1 to 8.0. **"Nuchar C-115"** is a decolorizing grade which can also be used for deodorizing. According to Westvaco, it is used to treat fats, oils, gelatin, citric acid, electroplating solutions, and dry cleaning solvents.

Optical Brighteners

Optical brighteners are most widely used in textiles, soaps and detergents. Ever a growing and expanding market, this is due to the consumers demand for the brightest and lightest clothes, bed and table linen, and paper of all varieties. Optical brighteners, also referred to as optical bleaches, whitening agents and fluorescent bleaches, absorb no visible light. Rather, they absorb the invisible ultraviolet rays, convert them to longer wave lengths and emit visible blue light. Thus, by converting the ultraviolet light into visible light in the blue range of the spectrum, new light is added to the reflectance of the material voiding the yellow cast and giving a brighter, whiter appearance.

A fluorescent brightening agent with multifiber effectiveness is offered by Ciba Company, Inc., under the trade name **"Uvitex T Paste."** Supplied as a fluid microfied dispersion with all the handling advantages of a liquid product, Ciba says that **"Uvitex T Paste"** is effective for brightening cotton, rayon, nylon, acetate, and wool, but finds best results on cotton and rayon.

A yellowish aqueous paste, **"Uvitex T Paste"** is said to be readily dilutable with either cold or warm water; for best results it should be diluted with 10 to 20 parts of water before adding to the bath. According to Ciba, their product is nonionic which means it can be used with almost any type of textile finishing material including cationic and anionic softeners. This nonionic character makes **"Uvitex T Paste"** suitable for use in resin treatments for cotton and spun rayon. Application of Ciba's **"Uvitex T Paste"** can be made from alkaline, neutral or slightly acidic baths.

"Sparlite P" is a readily soluble substantive fluorescent whitening agent marketed by Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. It finds application in the manufacture of and after treatment of paper to improve whiteness or to enhance the brightness of colored paper.

For best stability properties, Arnold, Hoffman advises that **"Sparlite P"** be dissolved only as required for aqueous solutions tend to deteriorate on standing. Further characteristics of this pale yellow powder include a high and direct affinity for cellulosic fibers and moderate lightfastness.

A special quality of **"Sparlite P,"** states Arnold, Hoffman, is its property of absorbing invisible ultra-violet light and emitting it as blue light. Thus, if the source of light contains ultraviolet rays, **"Sparlite P"** will add blue to the reflected light ending with improved whiteness. Since there is an overall increase in the amount of visible light reflected, a brighter white is obtained than with the commonly used blue dyestuffs.

Borden Chemical Sets

—Continued from page 3

of an Argentine casein plant, and (c) the beginning of polyester resin production in Brazil.

John J. O'Connor, vice-president in charge of foreign operations, says that the company's holdings in Placco Colombiana Ltda., in Cali, Colombia, are being expanded almost threefold.

"Initially, we plan to build a formaldehyde plant with a capacity of 7 million pounds per year," Mr. O'Connor says. It will be designed so that production can be doubled as the demand for the product increases.

Resin Output Slated

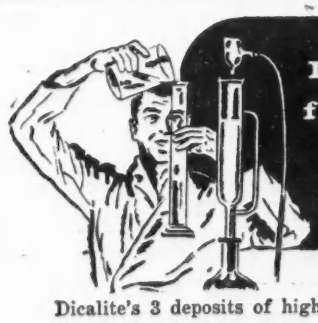
At the same time, Mr. O'Connor reports that equipment for the production of synthetic resins will be installed to handle requirements of Colombia's growing plywood, furniture, foundry, and textile industries. Approximately 6 million pounds of resins are to be produced annually.

"The expansion will be completed at a cost of slightly less than $1 million," Mr. O'Connor points out.

In Buenos Aires, Argentina, where Borden reactivated its casein operations last year, production requirements recently became too heavy for its Compania Casco, S.A., plant. New quarters have been acquired, Mr. O'Connor notes, and production soon is expected to be tripled. In addition to casein, the Argentine operation now is producing a line of protein glues, he says.

Borden Chemical, which does not produce polyester resins in the United States, recently entered that field in Brazil, where Alba S.A. operates the company's major South American plants on a 60-acre plot near Sao Paulo.

In addition to the polyester resin plant, Alba S.A. operates Borden's recently-opened $4½ million methanol plant, the first in Brazil and the first in the world to use bunker C oil as a basic manufacturing material; two formaldehyde plants, the only ones in the country; two synthetic resin plants, and a phenolic molding compound plant.



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Coatings Materials

If the steel strike is a short one, its net affect on the year's output in that quarter will be zero, a trade source said last week. Agreeing with the widely-held estimate that consumers have stocked 20,000,000 tons of the material, he reasoned that most of this inventory would be used with or without a strike, bringing a corresponding decline in steel buying. If, however, the inventory dries up and the strike continues, he said, then we're in for trouble and the economy will suffer.

Given a short strike, the outlook for coatings has never been better. The industry's trade association reported last week that May shipments reached a record dollar total of $173 million, the highest of any month ever. This included $104.1 million of trade sales and $68.9 of industrial shipments, both figures establishing new records and totaling about 10 percent higher than in the same month last year.

A reduction of 1½ cents per pound in copper oxide was last week's single price change. That move was already a strong prospect a week ago when smelters trimmed copper, and became a certainty on Monday when primary producers followed the smelters' lead. The new listings for black and red oxide appear below.

The casein trade is preparing to petition congress for a three-year extension of casein's duty-free status, it was reported last week. With domestic output down to a mere trickle and selling at prices not at all competitive with imported matrial, it was expected that the request would be granted without opposition. Last week's market saw adequate supply and unchanged prices of all imported materials. Demand for Argentine and Polish was rated good for this time of the year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Copper oxide, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 17, 1958
103.04	103.04	103.04	101.45

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Cadmium Colors — Business activity seemed largely to ignore the walkout of steel workers last week. That it could do so was not surprising. For informed estimates place users' inventories of steel at some 20,000,000 tons, which is the equivalent of eight weeks output of the basic material. The economy could coast for at least a month, and probably more, on this inventory, observers said.

The outlook in the paint industry, where most of these colors find their major application, is particularly good considering that it is summer and there's a steel strike on. The first two weeks of July brought some slowing down for vacation, but not as much as usual, indicating that the plants still operating were doing so at high levels rather than gradually sinking into doldrums.

Supply of cadmium colors is adequate all around, and sources contacted by this department saw no reason to expect price changes, for selenium and cadmium are both basically steady.

Carbon Black — With such diversified outlets as rubber, paint and ink, this group of colors is expected to sail smoothly through the balance of the year, provided the steel strike does not last so long as to produce strangulating bottlenecks in the economy. Automobiles, with production equalling that of some of the best post-war years, have made for an especially good rubber consumption of blacks, while paint use in the trade sales category didn't even pause for last year's recession.

Supply is adequate and prices steady. The last change made in listings involved an increase in differentials and fractional advances in a few grades.

Copper Oxide — Quotations were trimmed 1½c. last Wednesday to conform to copper metal's decline earlier in the week. Quantities of 100 to 5,000 pounds are quoted under the new schedule at 46¼c. per pound for black, 45c. for Type I red and 47c. for Type II. The usual differentials prevail for larger quantities.

Lakes and Toners—Output was trimmed substantially in 1958 in line with recession-bound business conditions. No official data on 1959 are available yet, but informal reports from the industry indicate all-around recovery.

According to Tariff Commission data, output of synthetic organic pigments in 1958 amounted to only 35.4 million pounds, a decline of 6.3 percent from the previous year's 37.8 million pounds and lower than for any year since 1946. Sales in 1958 reached 27.7 million pounds, valued at $53.3 million, as compared with 29.6 million pounds, valued at $56.9 million the year before. In terms of quantity, sales were 6.4 percent smaller in 1958 than in 1957, but overall value declined only 6.3 percent, reflecting a rise in price levels.

The output total included 26 million pounds of full stregnth toners, as against the previous year's 27.8, the report noted. Sales totaled 19.4 million pounds, valued at $43 million, as compared with 21.1 million, valued at $47.1 million the year before.

Lead Pigments — Price in the basic metal market has been steady, oxides reflecting the trend. Paint trade sales in April were reported at $103 million and in May at $104.1 million, a good part of which totals involved white lead. Industrial paint, which uses red lead, has also been doing well though not as spectacularly.

According to our computation, overall paint, varnish and lacquer sales for the current year through May have totaled $740.6 million, which would give the industry at least an outside chance of reaching its long range goal of a two-billion dollar market this year. However, it needs a mighty second-half to do so, and after all, it was only yesterday that a billion dollar market was considered an astronomical goal.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for April and list March figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Production

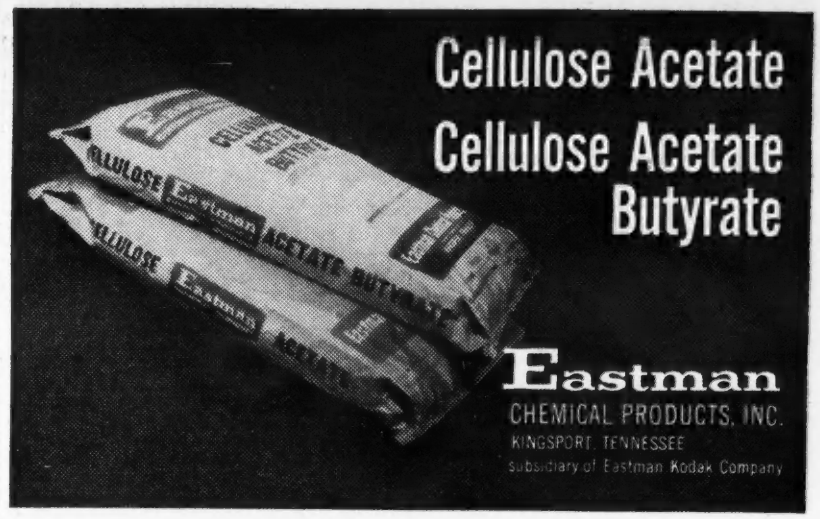
	March	April
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	19,685,832	18,355,995
Laminating resins	11,091,078	11,159,338
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,712,069	2,631,590
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	3,104,637	3,364,146
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	6,648,802	7,214,882
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	92,310,215	92,122,461
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodifed	24,149,899	26,176,807
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material except styrene	6,149,604	6,697,399
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	617,797	660,382
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	1,027,465	639,358
Rosin modification for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, esterified with glycerol)	1,087,759	1,023,694
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	1,007,994	1,310,896
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,239,614	2,110,698
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,237,554	3,383,915
All other modifications.	4,030,618	4,258,331
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	23,059,062	21,133,287
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resin:		
Materials, including silicone resins	21,375,617	21,323,984

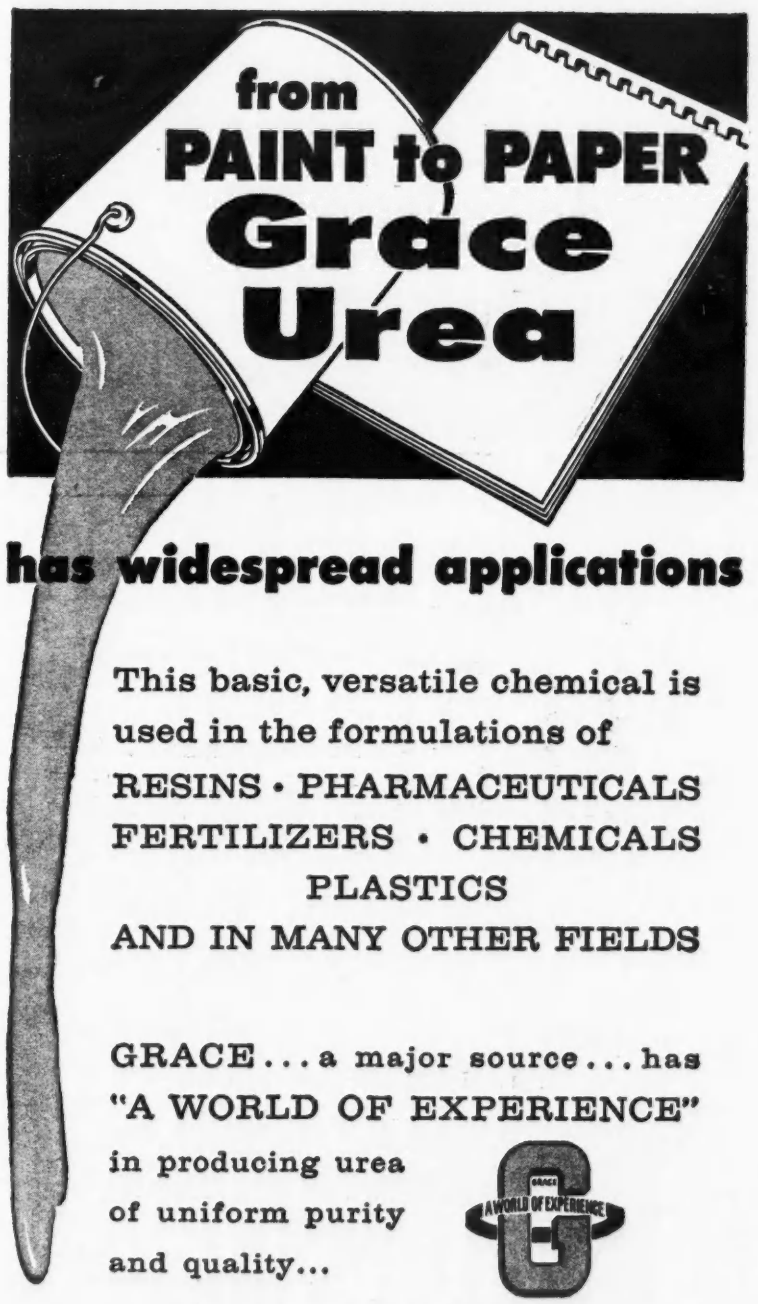
* Revised.

Alkyds—Even under today's conditions of exceptional prosperity, fed by the business boom and the PA squeeze, the alkyd market continues to show varying price patterns among producers, even among major producers.

In reference to PA, the American Iron and Steel Institute has estimated that steel output would amount to 2,344,000 tons in the week just ended, and it probably would have if the strike hadn't been called.

Polyethylene — This plastic is finding ready demand in all types of packaging

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Coatings Materials

outlets. There's enough supply to go around and no price changes have been reported.

The trade sources interviewed by this department last week were confidently looking forward to a good market during the fourth quarter. The only uncertainty about this quarter centered on how long the steel strike would last. Too long a walkout in that quarter would start to affect plastics outlets and sources of supply, it was said, but a walkout of three or four weeks could be tolerated.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates — This group of high-priced specialty plasticizers moves into a small, but stable market, a market described as recession-proof and free of seasonal influences. They are used wherever stability and high purity are required, such as in surgical equipment and sanitary food packaging.

Phthalates—Now that a steel strike has been called, notwithstanding the confident predictions that it would be averted, many consumers will be congratulating themselves on having stocked-up on these plasticizers. For Europe has already made heavy shipments of PA to this country, which means that even before the strike domestic supply was none too ample. And if PA and naphthalene should dry up, the noose will fall around phthalate output.

Sebacates—These materials shared in the general prosperity of the second quarter, and continued to reflect the steady price position of sebacic acid. Supply is judged adequate to meet current trade requirements.

Natural Resins

Gum — Consumer needs were being filled promptly last week from adequate stocks, most demands restricted to actual needs. Congo copals met good demand at 25c. to 26c. per pound for No. 1, 22c. to 24c. for No. 2, and 16½c. to 19c. for No. 3. East India batu bold dammar was available at 14½c. to 16c. per pound, bags.

Shellac—Stable replacement costs were reflected here by unchanged price listings. Orange grades were moved from abundant stocks at 36c. to 39c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 32c. to 34c. for superfine and 35c. to 37c. for lemon No. 2.

Bleached was also amply stocked, meeting fair demand at 46c. per pound for bonedry and 56c. for fully refined in bags, 1,500-lb. lots. The normal differentials prevailed for other types of container.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Nothing new in this market except that the trade is already preparing a petition to congress to extend for another three years casein's duty-free status, which will expire early next year. With domestic output down to a mere trickle and selling at prices not at all competitive with imported material, no opposition to the measure is expected.

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Coatings Materials

reported in ample supply last week. Argentine met good demand at a range of 19½c. to 20½c. per pound, mostly at the lower figure, while Polish was moved at fractionally lower quotations. Premium quality material from New Zealand moved to established outlets at 24c. per pound, delivered.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. July 10	Mon. July 13	Tues. July 14	Wed. July 15	Thurs. July 16
Drums—					
K	...	...	$8.88	...	...
M	...	...	...	...	8.49
N	...	...	...	...	8.46
WG	$9.05	$9.08	9.03	$8.67	8.67
WW	9.09§	9.23	9.18	...	8.90§
Bags—					
E	8.75	...	...	8.84¹	...
WW	8.90	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended July 16).
WG, $8.40; N, $8.20; WW, $8.60; M or better, $8.35.

Sales, USDA

1,035* 1,113* 320* 4,194* 2,229*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $10.40; WG, $9.85; K-N, $9.75.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.545	.537§	.536*	...	...
Sales	6,000¶	12,000¶	20,000¶	...	...

*—Drums equivalent. ¶—Gallons. §—Average price.
¹ K or better.

Polyethylene Plant Is Sold By German Firm to Soviets

Germany has plunged deeper into the market provided by the Soviet chemical industry with the sale of a polyethylene plant to the Reds.

A-G fur Berg und Huttenbetriebe (Salzgitter) of West Germany has signed a contract with the Soviet import organization, Techmaschimport, to supply a 24,000-ton-per-year low-pressure-process polyethylene plant. The unit will use the continuous process developed jointly by the Hibernia A-G of Herne and the Chemische Werke Huls of Marl.

Delaney Clause

—*Continued from page 3*

dering why FDA included the Delaney amendment in the color bill in view of the strong criticism it had previously voiced against any mention of cancer in the food additives bill when it was before the house committee. They can only speculate that the agency is fearful of the amendment's author and his consumer group supporters.

Not so Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama, however. Sen. Hill refused to accept the Delaney amendment when the Administration's color bill was tendered to him for introduction. He introduced the bill (S 2197) in the senate, but only after carefully deleting the Delaney amendments from its provisions.

His aides say that Sen. Hill feels it is "absurd" to single out any one disease for mention in a bill aimed at protection of public health generally. The senator is recognized as the outstanding authority on health legislation in the senate.

Because of the dispute over the Delaney amendment in the color bill, the legislation is given no chance of getting through congress this session—and only an outside chance that it will even reach the hearing stage.

When Feed Troubles Started

The troubles of the producers of medicated animal feeds stemming from the Delaney amendment began when the FDA issued an interpretation of the amendment on May 30 that has made it impossible to formulate any new feeding mixtures containing either diethylstilbesterol or arsenical compounds.

FDA has ruled that because these products have been found capable of producing cancer in laboratory animals, it cannot approve a petition for a tolerance for their use in feed.

Since the May 30 pronouncement, however, there has been a growing dispute over whether the Delaney amendment can be legally applied by FDA against all arsenical compounds.

At a recent meeting with FDA officials, representatives of the Animal Health Institute argued that not all arsenicals are carcinogenic.

It was insisted that arsenicals can be divided into two groups—those that are capable of producing cancer and those that are considered safe, and that tolerances should be allowed for the latter.

FDA officials did not think that the solution was that simple, however. They professed uncertainty as to which arsenical compounds can be classified as carcinogenic and those which are not.

The upshot of the meeting was that if industry could support petitions for tolerances with expert opinion on the safety of the compounds, the petitions would be considered by the agency.

Celanese Establishes

—*Continued from page 5*

nese organization since 1946 and since 1955 had been vice-president in charge of the company's former chemical division.

He has been a director of the parent company since 1956. During World War II navy service, he was assigned as assistant manager of research and development in connection with the government's synthetic rubber program.

Mr. Brooks joined Celanese in 1955 and for the last three years had served as vice-president in charge of the company's former fibers division. Previously he had been associated with Spring Mills, Inc.; Deering Milliken & Co., Inc., and the former Nashua Manufacturing Company, in various marketing and sales capacities.

He is a director of Fiber Industries, Inc., a company jointly-owned by Celanese and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. of Great Britain.

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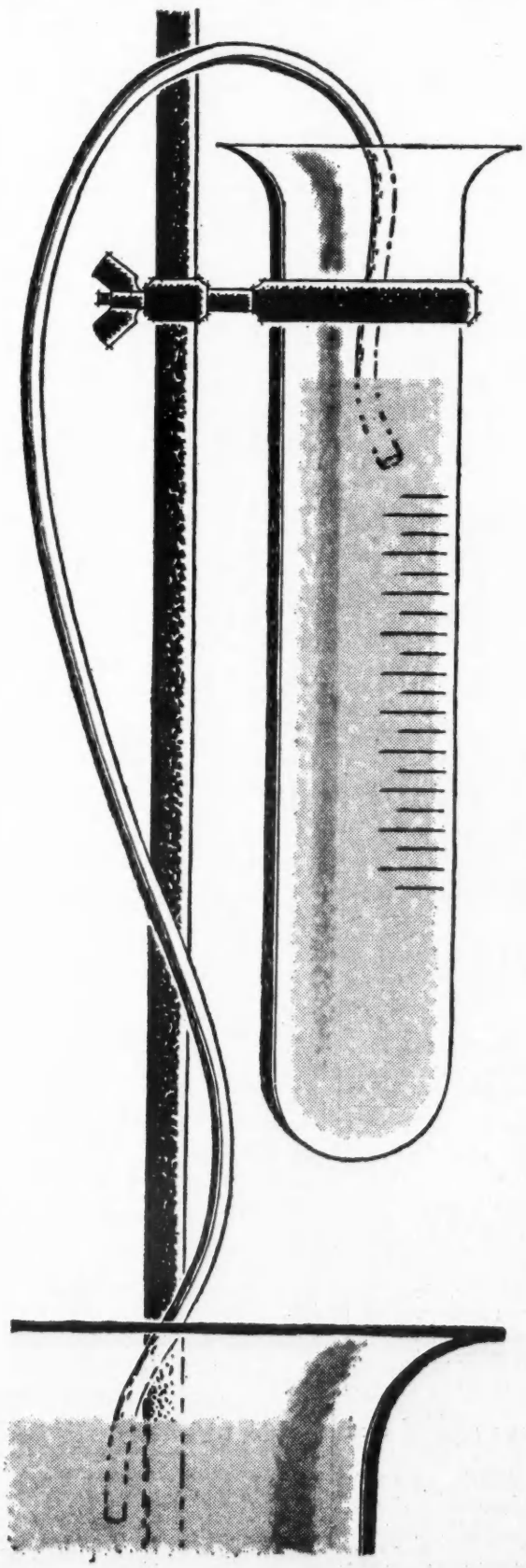

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

If America's sweet tooth were governed by economy, there would be a lot more munching spearmint and peppermint flavored confections and a lot less licking vanilla ice cream cones as the country gets deeper and deeper into the Dog Days of late summer. It is becoming more difficult to buy vanilla beans and much easier to buy the mint flavorings. Last week's market survey indicated that vanilla beans from Madagascar advanced $1 per pound, spearmint dropped 10 cents per pound and peppermint dropped 5 cents per pound. Also on the decline is tansy, which took a 25 cent per pound nose dive reducing it to its lowest level in at least seven years, according to the OPD, 1959 Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue.

Both the mint markets are weakening because current stocks are ample and the 1958-59 crop is soon to be harvested.

Concrete information about the source status of the clove oils was unavailable. Rumor has it that the source prices are slowly but surely coming down. But this decline has not manifested itself on spot. Dealers in the New York area are still quoting prices they established some two months ago.

Neither of the two artificial vanilla flavoring agents, ethyl vanillin and vanillin, moved either way in price. Of course they are not made from the vanilla beans, but there has been speculation that the aromatics dealers might have adjusted their prices to take advantage of the tight vanilla bean situation. Such has not been the case, as well as this publication could ascertain.

According to a preliminary report of the United States Tariff Commission, the production of flavor and perfume materials in 1958, amounted to:

Cyclic (terpenoid, heterocyclic and alicyclic)—citral, 61,000 pounds; citronellal, 250,000 pounds; citronellol, 290,000 pounds; coumarin, 571,000 pounds; geraniol, 304,000 pounds; geranyl acetate, 38,000 pounds, hydroxycitronellal, 217,000 pounds; linalool, 146,000 pounds; linalyl acetate, 128,000 pounds, and rhodinol, 11,000 pounds.

Cyclic -(benzenoid and naphthalenoid)—benzophenone, 140,000 pounds; benzyl acetate, 794,000 pounds; benzyl alcohol, 643,000 pounds; benzyl cinnamate, 5,000 pounds; eugenol, 154,000 pounds; isoeugenol, 91,000 pounds, and methyl salicylate, 3,193,000 pounds.

Acyclic — ethyl butyrate, 171,000 pounds.

Among the seeds and spices, it was reported that the supply of cassia exceeds the demand. Therefore, shipping from source has virtually stopped. To further cloud the picture, it was said that source prices are still higher than spot prices. In spite of all this oversupply, dealers here have expressed some concern over the future supply of cassia. Political unrest in Indonesia, a chief producing region of cassia, might adversely affect the future of the market.

Essential Oils

Bergamot—Material from Italy remained firm at prices ranging between $12.75 and $14 per pound. It was reported, unofficially, that an East African bergamot was available for $9 per pound.

Chenopodium—A usually quiet market, chenopodium showed signs of strengthening last week. The range is currently $4.15 to $5 per pound in cans.

Citronella—Spot prices for both the Java and the Ceylon type material remained at their previous levels—72½c. and 60c. per pound respectively. Source prices, however, were reported to have advanced.

Geranium—Last week's survey of price lists indicated that Algerian material ranges from $19.50 to $21 per pound and Bourbon material ranges from $20.50 to $22 per pound.

Material from the Belgian Congo, it was unofficially reported, could be bought for approximately $15 per pound.

Fennel—Several dealers reported price declines for the sweet, USP grade. On the basis of the new lists, this publication has adjusted its price, downward, to $2.40 per pound.

Lemongrass—Information from source indicates that the price has advanced 10 to 20 percent during July. This is attributed to the heavy buying on the part of dealers from the United Kingdom and Europe. But, even though the source price is up, spot price still falls within the same range that this publication has been quoting for some months—95c. to $1.45 per pound.

Ocotea Cymbarum — A few dealers raised their prices, but these advances did not alter this publication's range which remains from 44c. to 85c. per pound in drums.

Peppermint—Gradual weakening has been noted for over a year due to the exceptionally large 1958 crop and now that the 1959 crop is virtually on its way to market, the price is taking a few last-minute dips. Last week's survey indicated natural peppermint was selling for as little as $3.65 per pound as compared with the previous quotation, $3.70 per pound. Redistilled USP material continued at $3.90 per pound.

Rosemary — Random reports indicate that material from Spain is going up. The current price ranges from 97c. to $1.45 per pound.

Spearmint—Last week's survey of the essential oil companies showed that the low price for spearmint was $5 per pound. Compared with this publication's previous quotation, this represents a 10c. per pound decline. The high of the range seemed to be $5.80 whereas a month ago it was $6.35, so the market is definitely weakening in anticipation of the new crop which will go on sale in September.

An unofficial price of $4.75 per pound was reported, but this could not be verified.

Tansy—All of a sudden tansy dropped in price 25c. per pound bringing the low of the range down to $7.25 per pound. The dealers put forth no particular reason for the decline, but, a quick check with published agricultural information, revealed that the harvesting season is approaching. The plants are cut while they are flowering which is usually in mid August.

It is interesting to note that some tansy plants have been known to live for 25 years.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ethyl Vanillin—The market for this aromatic, which is made from crude vanillin, has remained quiet in the face of the recent advances in the price of Mexican and Bourbon vanilla beans. Currently it is being quoted at $6.74 for 500 pound lots.

Eugenol—No further adjustment has been made since the 5c. per pound reduction of two weeks ago. It is currently selling for $2.25 per pound.

Vanillin—Off hand, one might expect vanillin dealers to take advantage of the tight vanilla bean situation and up their prices, but such has not been the case, according to a sampling of opinions held by aromatic chemical companies here. Vanillin, made from lignin, remains at its

Price Trends

Advanced
Vanilla beans, $1 per lb.

Reduced
Peppermint, 5c. per lb.
Spearmint 10c. per lb.
Tansy, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 18, 1958
147.96	145.54	145.43	145.74

For Current Prices see page 9

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended July 3, 1959

Black pepper, 105 bags.
Cassia, 43 lots, 6,528 bales.
Chamomile flowers, 60 cases.
Coriander seed, 400 bags.
Cumin seed, 2 lots, 250 bags.
Fennel seed, 92 bags.
Ginger, 4 lots, 500 bags.
Mace, 38 cases.
Nutmegs, 12 lots, 1,189 bags.
Poppy seed, 19 lots, 1,901 bags.
Turmeric, 60 bags.

Essential Oils

previous quotations: $3 per pound in 1,000 pound lots; $3.10 per pound in 500 pound lots, and $3.25 per pound in 100 pound lots.

Vanillin dealers, however, do have a timely sales pitch — namely this: since most vanilla products are flavored with a combination of the pure flavor and artificial vanilla, why not increase the percentage of the artificial ingredient now that the pure is so expensive?

Just how successful this approach has been, the dealers were not disposed to say. But they probably will note a rise in sales as the summer continues. No relief in the bean shortage is expected before February when the new Madagascar crop reaches this country. And even then, bean dealers report, the crop is a small one and not likely to satisfy demand.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Currently, there is more material on spot than is in demand, so offerings from abroad are at a standstill. Source prices remain above those at spot. The future supply situation of cassia, however, is uncertain. Some dealers have expressed apprehension over the political difficulties in Indonesia a chief producing region of cassia.

Vanilla Beans—The $1 per pound advance for Madagascar material has precipitated 'hand-to-mouth' buying among vanilla bean users in this country, New York dealers reported last week. Currently, Madagascar is listed at $14 per pound, Mexican cuts at $13.50 per pound and Mexican wholes at $14 per pound.

The pricing fiasco started when shippers realized how few beans were produced on the island of Madagascar during the 1958-59 season. Reliable information indicates that that crop amounted to less than 375 tons whereas the 1957-58 crop was 430 tons. Speculation is that the 1959-60 crop will not exceed the 1958-59 crop. The word from Mexico is that the current crop will probably amount to some 110 tons which is little more than a third of what was produced south of the border ten years ago.

No relief is in sight, the dealers say, until the current crop that is now being harvested reaches New York some time next year, probably in February. But even then, no large-scale price adjustments can be made. It is said that these green beans are bringing as high prices as the beans that are now being shipped.

According to the dealers, spot stocks are at an all-time low.

Just what size beans are in stock could not be determined, but at one time, dealers were quite conscious of bean length. In the July 16, 1884, issue of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, a news item stated "(An essential house still in existence) has on exhibition in a glass bottle at their place of business what is claimed to be the largest vanilla bean ever known. Its length is 11¾ inches."

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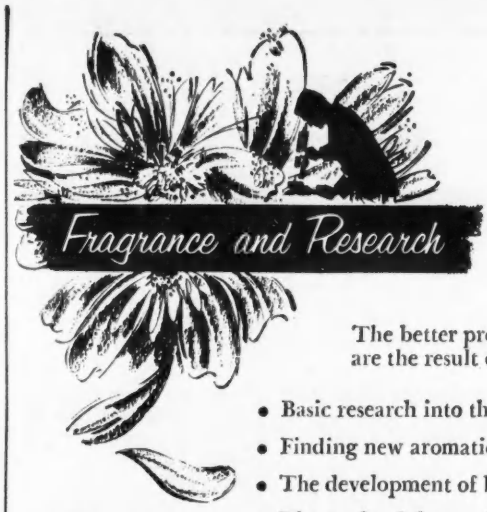

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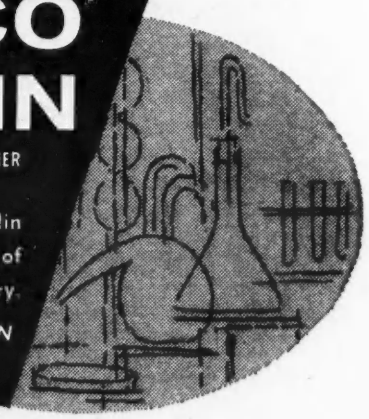

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the weakness in crude coconut oil, which was accentuated by the action of the senate armed service committee giving the green light to a bill to speed up sales of government owned stocks of coconut oil. This caused the market on the Pacific coast to drop another ¼ cent per pound. The New York market, however, remained unchanged due to scarcity of supplies, with light trading for spot delivery noted at 3 cents above the Coast market. Copra also reflected the weakness of coconut oil and declined $12.50 per ton.

Tallow and greases also were weak and lower. Buying interest lagged and light sales of bleachable fancy tallow took place at the lowest level since August, 1954. Export business continued quiet. Cash lard was steadier and slightly higher.

Edible vegetable oils were inactive and easy except soybean oil. Corn and peanut oils were off fractionally, with cottonseed slightly lower. Soybean oil was firmer under active export demand. Interest in palm kernel dried up and shipments were entirely nominal at about ½ cent lower.

Among drying oils, Brazilian castor oil was unsteady and declined fractionally. Linseed oil remained steady due active request for spot needs and against former contracts. Tung and oiticica oils were quiet, but were well held at unchanged prices.

Soybean meal was in good demand for nearby delivery and advanced $1 per ton. Linseed meal extracted was unchanged and steady while expeller was up $1 per ton. Cottonseed meal was quiet and nominal, while small lots of peanut meal were raised $2.50 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lard, cash, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, expeller, $1 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Castor oil, No. 1, Braz., ¼c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, Pacific coast ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $12.50 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Palm oil, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 18, 1958
114.81	114.82	110.31	123.35

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Slackened demand and increased stocks as a result of heavy imports have unsettled the market. No. 1 Brazilian oil ranged from 17c. to 17¼c. per pound tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, as to seller. Domestic oil was quiet and quoted at unchanged levels. Arrivals from abroad last week totaled 2,081 tons.

Import of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	4,162,000
Previous week	.....	1,912,000
Corresponding week, 1958	.....	1,804,000
Total this year	15,572,950	48,414,000
Corresponding period, 1958	8,769,700	44,827,000

Coconut—Crude was unsettled and dropped ¼c. per pound for prompt shipment from the Pacific coast following the news the Senate Arms Service Committee has reported out the bill to speed up the sales of government owned coconut oil. Tankcars were lower at 16¼c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast for July shipment and 16c., August. Stocks at New York were still scanty with light sales reported at 19¼c., tankcars, for spot delivery. Offerings continued scarce despite the arrival of 1,269 tons here which were delivered mainly to consumers against former contracts.

Corn — Crude easier and off sharply. Light sales were reported at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil declined to 15.47c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed — Futures developed a steadier tone, scoring moderate gains, except for the July delivery on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Market was firmer with allied markets. July delivery went out at 13.63c. per pound, some 47 points below the close of previous week, while other positions were higher. Only 38 contracts were tendered on July contracts during the month, with 344 contracts reported still open. Trading in cash oils continued slow, but the market held steady. Refined salad oil was quoted at 16½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude cottonseed oil was scarce and nominal. Trading was quiet, both for old and new crops. Tankcars were nominal at 13⅛c. per pound, in the Valley and southeast and 12c. for August. Texas market was also dull and nominal around 12⅞c.

Linseed—Deliveries against contracts continued in active demand. New business was moderate and confined to spot delivery. Raw oil remained steady at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, July-September delivery and 14c., tankcars, ex-warehouse, New York.

Flaxseed—Trading in new crop flaxseed in Minneapolis got under way to a limited degree at 5c. under the spot market. Bids were unchanged at $2.95 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis, for nearby needs and $2.90 for August arrival new crop. Only one car traded on the spot market, while to-arrive bookings amounted to about 25 cars and 12,000 bushels in trucklots. There was some additional moisture over the flax growing area, crop generally making fair to good progress.

Flaxseed production as of July 1 was estimated at 27.6 million by the Crop Reporting Board compared with 39,543,000 bushels harvested in 1958. Acreage was indicated at 3.4 million acres against 3.9 million in 1958. Yield per acre was indicated at 8.2 bushels per acre against 10.3 last year and 10 year average of 8.5 bushels. Stocks of flaxseed on farms July 1 were estimated at 3,210,000 bushels compared with 1,556,000 bushels a year ago. Disappearance from farms during the quarter ended June 30 amounted to 10,419,000 bushels or about double that of the same quarter last year.

Olive—Primary markets were stronger under increased demand for Spanish oil for shipment to Italy. This has further stiffened shipments from Spain and prices were higher at $58 to $59 per 100 kilos, drum f.o.b. ports for prompt shipment. Tunisian and Greek oils were firm and nominal at $68 per 100 kilos, drums, c. and f. New York, prompt shipment. The spot market was unchanged and steady. Tunisian oil was held at $2.40 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid as to quantity and Spanish oil, 10c. higher.

Oiticica—This market was quiet, but steady. Tankcars were offered at 20½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 22c. to 22½c., spot, as to quantity.

Palm—Business continued slow. Market easy and lower. Drums were reduced to 15¼c. to 16¼c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Tankcars were reduced to 12.80c., New York, spot delivery.

Peanut—Crude was easier and declined ¼c. Tankcars were reported sold at 13¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, southeast, prompt shipment. Refined oil was lower at 16¾c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Trading was light. Tankcars were well held at 13¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums ranged from 18¾c. to 19c., per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Soybean—Active export business stiffened crude oil, with business reported at

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 17, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
July	383	14.20	13.63	13.63S
Sept.	498	13.20	12.81	13.11S
Oct.	67	12.65	12.31	12.63S
Dec.	344	12.53	12.21	12.45@12.47
March	116	12.43	12.12	12.37@42.39
May	47	12.44	12.16	12.39@12.41
July (1960)	5	12.38	12.25	12.28@12.31

Total sales and switches, 1,460 contracts.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

up to 9¼c. per pound, tankcars. Decatur, unrestricted, prompt shipment, and bid thereat. Refined salad was higher at 11½c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, July 17, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
July	3	9.23	9.23	9.23 Nom.

Total sales, 3 contracts and switches.

Tung—Demand was restricted to immediate needs. Tankcars ranged from 23⅜c. to 23½c. per pound, New York, prompt and later delivery, depending upon seller. Drums were maintained at 24⅞c. to 25⅛c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

The Foreign Agricultural Service reports that the availability of mainland Chinese tung oil for export this year are believed to be somewhat below those of 1958. Unofficial estimates range from slightly less to one-fourth below last year, it was stated. Production on the mainland, beginning late this year, may be up somewhat from 1958, however. Prices have strengthened considerably this year and Communist officials may feel that tung nut harvesting will provide an easy means of gaining foreign exchange, FAS said.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Trading was reported quiet. Stocks on spot ranged from 68c. to 73c. per pound, according to quantity.

Copra—Trend of prices continued downward, declining $12.50 per ton. Prompt shipment was quoted at $210 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market continued weak and declined fractionally for all grades. Yellow grease was lower ranging from 6⅛c. to 6¼c. per pound, tankcars delivered, as to acid. Choice white also was easier and quoted at 6⅞c. to 7c., same basis.

Lard—This market was irregular, with cash lard slightly higher at 8½c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow — Prices continued weak and bleachable fancy dropped to the lowest level since August 1954. Sales of bleachable fancy was reported at 6⅝c. per pound, tankcars delivered for soapers account. Prime was quoted at 6⅜c.; special, 6⅛c. and No. 1, 6c., same basis. Export business continued quiet. Guaranteed fancy was lower at 8c. to 8⅛c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 7⅛c. to 7¼c., bulk.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading was spotty, chiefly for small lots. Meal, 41 percent was quoted at $64 to $65 per ton, sacked, Memphis and $65, Alabama and Georgia points.

Linseed Meal—Moderate demand for nearby supplies and limited production provided a firm undertone in this market. Prices were unchanged. There was continued export interest, including forward position, but few crushers were in a position to offer. Shipping directions against old contracts were active and there was only a small amount of August meal on the books. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, was priced at $62 to $62.50 for July-August shipment. Limited supplies of old process expeller meal, 32 percent were advanced of $1 a ton, $68.50 for spot needs.

Soybean Meal—There was good demand for nearby suplies of soybean meal and also the beginning of activity in new crop. Prices for prompt delivery were $1 higher on unrestricted billing and on the eastern trunk line. Midwest and northwest markets were unchanged. Fair amounts including some roundlots, sold for October delivery at $3.50 to $4 under spot levels. Mixers, as well as jobbing trade, were active buyers. Meal, 44 percent protein, was quoted at $60 to $60.50 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable — This market was dull and featureless, reflecting vacations shutdowns which were expected to affect business during the balance of this month. Despite the light consumer interest—the carnauba market remained unchanged and steady due chiefly to reports from Brazil that the government will continue to support prices. This has kept the cost of spot stocks at prevailing levels. No. 1 Ceara crude was unchanged at 74c. to 75c. per pound, spot as to quantity, with Parnahyba 2c. higher. Yellows also were firm. No. 1, Ceara was held at $1.10 to $1.12 per pound and Parnahyba, $1.12 to $1.15 per pound, spot, according to quantity and seller. Beeswax was quiet and unchanged for both crude and refined grades. Candelilla also was maintained at current quotations.

Anti-Radiation Study Pact Goes to Michigan Chemical

Michigan Chemical Corporation has been awarded a research contract by the army medical research and development command.

The contract, according to an army spokesman, will cover the synthesis of certain chemicals for testing under the command's anti-radiation program.

The work will be started immediately at the company's research laboratories at Saint Louis, Mich., under the direction of Dr. Dwight Williams, Michigan Chemical's director of research.

Petrochemicals Output

—Continued from page 7

million pounds—about 48 percent more than the output reported for 1957. Sales of aromatics and naphthenes in 1958 were 3,412 million pounds, valued at $98 million, compared with 2,429 million pounds, valued at $87 million, in 1957.

The output of benzene (1 degree and 2 degrees) from petroleum was 1,042 million pounds in 1958, or about 22 percent more than in 1957. Production of toluene was 1,501 million pounds in 1958, compared with 1,122 million pounds in 1957. The output of xylene in 1958 amounted to 1,381 million pounds, compared with the 830 million pounds reported for 1957.

The output of aliphatic hydrocarbons amounted to 15,619 million pounds in 1958, compared with 14,524 million pounds reported for 1957; sales were 8,492 million pounds, valued at $282 million, in 1958, compared with 7,901 million pounds, valued at $289 million, in 1957.

Production of ethylene was 4,149 million pounds in 1958, compared with 3,947 million pounds in 1957. The output of propane amounted to 3,019 million pounds in 1958, compared with 2,463 million pounds in 1957; that of propylene was 1,769 million pounds in 1958, compared with 1,512 million pounds in 1957.

Production of butadiene, one of the ingredients of GR-S type synthetic rubber, was 1,443 million pounds in 1958, compared with 1,542 million pounds in 1957.

Grace Gets Credits

—Continued from page 4

soda, 22 tons of chlorine, and 2 tons of bleaching powder.

The second step in the program, scheduled for completion by 1963, will increase the initial daily capacity by 100 percent.

A portion of the chlorine production will be liquefied for sale in the Peruvian market and for export to neighboring South American countries, Grace says. In addition, hydrochloric acid will be produced for local consumption. The ultimate cost of the project will run to something upward of $8 million.

Repayment of the present Eximbank loan has been guaranteed by Sociedad Agricola Paramonga, Ltda., Lima, a top producer of cane sugar and paper products from bagasse (sugar cane waste), and also a Grace subsidiary. The credits are repayable in five years, commencing in 1961.

Agrico $750,000

—Continued from page 3

capacity will be increased approximately 10 percent by the new plant, according to Agrico. The firm operates a contact acid plant at Bay City, Mich., and produces sulfuric acid by the chamber process at eighteen other plant locations.

Acid produced at the new plant will be used primarily in Agrico's own fertilizer production.

The firm also reports that its new fertilizer plant at Johnson Creek, Wisconsin, is proceeding on schedule. Begun in early June, the first phase of construction is scheduled for completion by November 1.

Griseofulvin Arrives

—Continued from page 3

and was discovered at the same time as penicillium in 1939.

However, no commercial use was found until two years ago when Glaxo scientists discovered it to be a specific remedy for the ring-worm type fungus.

Schering is marketing the drug under the trade name, "Fulvicin," and McNeil's is called "Grifulvin."

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4—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
2—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—AT&M 26" susp. Cent., perf. bskt. 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum Filters.
14—Sperry 36" x 42" plate & frame Filters, rubber covered, cast iron, aluminum and wood.
5—8' dia. x 24' rubber lined Crystallizers.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills.
3—30" dia. Stainless Steel Micronizers complete with Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

STEEL TANKS

6—2000 to 5200 gal. with Turbo Agitators.
15—Storage Tanks: 3800; 6000; 9000; 10,000; 15,000; 47,000 gals.

KILNS AND DRYERS

1—Traylor 11' x 155' Rotary Kiln, 7/8" shell.
1—Renn 6' x 60' Rotary Kiln, 5/8" shell.
1—Vulcan 8' x 50' Rotary Kiln 5/8" shell.
1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, Stainless Steel Belt.

RUBBER LINED TANKS

7—3400 to 5000 gal. with Turbo Agitators.
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MISCELLANEOUS

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Oil, Gas Concession Acquired In Africa for US Syndicate

Trans-American Mining Corporation, Ltd., has been granted an oil and gas concession covering 10,000 square miles in the west central area of southwest Africa. It is the first such concession in that region.

A Canadian mining development company, Trans-American says it will manage the operation on behalf of an American syndicate composed of Charles Payson, Julius Fleischmann, Richard Cowell, Winston Guest and Waterford Oil Company.

Chief geologist will be J. C. Christensen, former head of the exploration and concessions group in the oil and mineral department of Getty oil enterprises. He was also formerly manager of their Middle-East oil operations.

Plans call for an immediate aerial and gravity meter survey of the Namid Desert sedimentary basin, where the new concession is located, to determine depth of the sediments in this area.

2—OLIVER PRESS, PRECOAT FILTERS 5'3" x 3'—Type 316 S.S.
7—RIBBON BLENDERS, 2500 gallons, Roller Bearings Stuffing Boxes.
6—MICRO PULVERIZERS, #2S1, #3D1.
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Abbe 2200# Spiral Mixer.
Day 20 gal. Monel Jack. Sigma Blade Mixer.
B. P. Stainless Jack. Mixer 1 gal. Sigma Blades.
Fletcher 30" type 316 S S. Sus. Style Extractor.
Horiz. Jack. Sterilizer 36" x 48" x 96".
Stokes Lab. Vac. Shelf Dryer 18" x 12".
Devine 6 Shelf Vac. Shelf Dryer 40" x 41"
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Reactor: 50 gal. Pfaudler gl. lined, ag.
Percolators: Pfaudler, stainless, 54 x 42"
Mills: Fitzpatrick model D, st., jktd.
Rectifying Column: copper 16" dia. x 30'
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber, 2-speed.
Mix-Mullers: Simpson Lab., Porto, #00.
Dewaterers: Davenport model 3A, 3 hp.
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3—Stokes, Kinney & Beach Russ High Vac. Pumps.
1—Wolf 200 cu. ft. Ribbon Mixer, md.
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1—Simpson Size 0 Intensive Mixer.
1—Tolhurst 30" S. S. Extractor, m.d.
1—Shriver 30" cast iron, c.d., Filter.
1—Robinson 30x60" S. S. Gyro Sifter.
1—Amer. 36x42x84" jack. Sterilizer.
1—#2 Sweetland Filter, leaves 2" centers.
1—Kent 12x30" 3 roll w. c. Roller Mill.
Hammer Mills, Tablet Mchs. Moyno Pumps.

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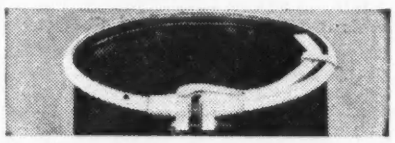

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Baker Perkins Ko-Kneaders Continuous Type K 300 gal.
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Type 316 Stainless Reactors 1000, 2000 and 3500 gal.
Blaw Knox Conical Blender 300 cu. ft., 9'6" diam.
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Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactors, all sizes up to 1000 gal.
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Proctor & Schwartz Apron Type Dryers; 8'x34½'; 5 sections.
Double Drum Dryers to 40"x120".
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Mikro Pulverizers from Bantam size to No. 4's; all types.
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Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pans, 3'x10' and 6'x12'.
Harris Stainless Steel Vac. Pan, complete with coils; 6' diameter.

DRYERS

Proctor & Schwartz Apron Dryers: 8' wide S.S. Apron, 5 Sections; 34½' overall; complete accessories.
Buflovak Double Drum Lab. Dryer with Stainless Rolls 6"x8" in vacuum.
Stokes Rotary Jktd. Dryers: 18"x8' and 34"x10' ASME Jkt.
Rotary Jacketed Steel Dryer, 18"x8'; Louisville Rotary Kiln, 41"x15'.
Louisville Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer; 30"x28' completely equipped.
Squier Rotary Atmospheric Dryer with Stainless Hexagon Shell, 30"x20'.
Hersey Rotary Gas Fired Dryer 5'x26' counter current type.
Stainless Lined Rotary Dryer; 50"x20' with Combustion Chamber.
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Buflovak Double Drum Dryer 40"x120" Carrier Silica-Gel Dehumidifier.
Ft. Wayne Sterilizer 61"x124" with agitator and 5 HP motor.

REACTORS

2 Stainless 1000 gal. Vert. Jktd. Vacuum Reactors.
Pfaudler 300 gal. Series E Glass Lined Reactors.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactors up to 1000 gal. capacity; some jktd.
Rotating Jacketed Aluminum Vacuum Fermenter; 3'x8'.
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Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixers from Laboratory Size to 300 gal. jacketed, S.S Vac. Mixers; 150 & 300 gal.
NEW Falcon Double Ribbon Blenders in Stainless or Mild Steel.
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7—Hortonspheres, 5000 to 10,000 barrels.
Pipe; Valves; Fittings.

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1—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrator 316 S.S.
3—Swenson Walker Crystallizers 30' long.
1—Dialyzers 304 S.S., 120 leaves.
1—Buflovak 42" x 120" Double Drum Dryers.
3—Tyler Hummer 4' x 10' type 38 Vibrating Screens.
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2—5000 gal. Steel jacketed, agitated Kettles.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

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1—4000 gal. Haveg Vertical Tank 8' x 12'.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Tank 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
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1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.
1—30" dia. x 20', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

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1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, NEW.
1—Bird 36" x 50" 347 S.S. Solid Bowl Continuous Centrifuge.
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1—Sharples H2 Nozzlejector, 15 HP, 304 S.S.
1—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perf. basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S. underdriven, perf. basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Steel Rot. Vac. vapor-tite housing.
1—Sparkler 33S28 Filter 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36H110 horiz. Filter 110 sq. ft. 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

3—Buflovak Vac. shelf, 20—60" x 80" shelves.
1—Devine Vac. Shelf, 19—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Devine Vac. Shelf, 10—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Overton 42" x 120" Atmospheric Double Drum.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9' Atmospheric Single Drum.
1—Buflovak 3' x 20' Rotary Vacuum, 316 S.S. Unused.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 6' x 25', 6' x 50'.
1—Rotary Kiln, 9' x 130'.
1—Traylor 30" x 18' S.S. Rotary Dryer.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #15JUUM, 100 gal. jktd. dispersion mixer, 100 HP.
1—Baker Perkins #16TRM 150 gal. jktd. sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 & 100 gal.
3—1500# Powder Mixers, 7-1/2 HP XP motors.
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CHEMICAL PLANT — ORANGE, TEXAS

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2—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS, 20 HP.
3—18,000 gal. aluminum cone bottom tanks, 12' dia. x 31' OAH.
4—1200 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 5' dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
7—560 gal. crystallizers, T316 SS, 3'6" dia. x 7' high, cone bottom, dished top.
3—Worthington 160 ton steam-jet refrigeration units.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

1—17,650 gal., 9' dia. x 36' long, T316 SS, ¼" shell, ⅜" dished heads, w/coil.
2—6500 gal., 11' dia. x 7' high, T316 SS, 7/16" shell, ½" dished heads, VACUUM.
12—2,300 gal., 7' dia. x 8' high, T316 SS, ¼" shell, coils (some with agitators).
2—2,200 gal., 6'6" O.D. x 8' high ¼" shell, vertical.
2—1100 gal. 5'6" dia. x 6' high, T316 SS, with paddle agitators, 2 HP.
4—1,200 gal., 5' dia. x 7' high, dished top, 42" deep conical bottom crystallizer.
7—560 gal., 3'6" dia. x 7' high, ¼", dished top, 4' deep conical bottom crystallizer.
55—Tanks and Pots from 10 gal. to 350 gal. sizes, vertical and horizontal.

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1—1,450 sq. ft. condenser, stainless steel tubes, tube sheets, heads, and baffles, steel.
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9—Condensers, 356, 400, 410, 550 sq. ft., T316 SS.
6—Calandrias, 140, 145, 150, 157, 262, 277 sq. ft., T316 SS.
11—Exchangers, 64, 70, 75, 80, 100 sq. ft., T316 SS.
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15—Exchangers, Cupro-nickel tubes, 50 to 1070 sq. ft.

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1—96" dia. Vulcan scrubber, 10 T316 SS trays 12" centers, 276 caps.
2—96" dia. Vulcan columns, 30 trays, T316 SS, 272 caps per tray.
2—60" dia. x 13' high, Vulcan scrubbers, 10 trays, 100 caps tray, 12" centers.
1—48" dia. column, 30 trays, 66' high, T304 ELC SS.
3—30" dia. packed columns, 25' high, T316 SS.
4—24" dia. Vulcan bubble cap columns, 12 trays, T316 SS, 18" spacing, vacuum.
2—20" dia. stainless steel columns, 30' & 25' high, T316 SS.

COLUMNS — COPPER

1—72" dia. Vulcan bubble cap copper column, 46'10" high, 40 trays, Vacuum.
2—48" dia. bubble cap copper columns, 31' & 45' high, Vacuum.
2—42" dia. Vulcan stills, 66" high (evaporator bodys).
1—24" dia. column, 25'8½" long, 20—trays, vacuum.

TYPE 316 STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES

3—3,500 gal. kettles, Struthers-Wells, 7' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, 11/32" shell, dished heads, 11 turns, SS coil, 10# jacket, two-speed agitator, 40/20 HP - 1750/500.
1—2850 gal., 6' dia. x 12' high, T316 SS, horiz, still kettle.

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

50—T316 SS Pumps, 1" to 6", 1 HP to 20 HP.
2000—Valves, T316 SS up to 10".
10000'—T316 SS tubing; 1", 2", 3" etc., up to 12".
1—Otis Elec. Elevator, automatic, 5000#, 75 FPM.
4—Blowers, T316 SS, up to 5600 cfm, 30 HP.
2—St. St. bucket elevators, 62' and 45' high.
3—Fuller 16" T316 SS rotary feeders.
4—Stainless steel screw conveyors and chutes.
1—2,000 gal. aluminum tank, 6' dia. x 10' high, coils.
1—1,000 gal. copper tank, 7'6" dia. x 3' high, ⅛".
25—Stainless steel steam jet evactors and ejectors.
18—Separators, T316 SS, 22" x 8' overall depth, cone type.
1—Croll-Reynolds #21 jet vacuum air pump, capacity 50# per hour.
1—Pneumatic Conveyor System, approx. 1150 ft. 10" dia. aluminum pipe.
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IN STOCK

DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

71—Baker-Perkins size #17, 200 gal. working capacity, jacketed, sigma or duplex blades, mechanical, hydraulic, or counterweight tilt mechanisms.
1—Baker-Perkins #15, 100 gal., T304 SS, disp. blades, jktd., 75 HP, vac. cover.
1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma-blade, T316 SS, 10 HP.
3—Baker-Perkins sigma-blade, steel: 100, 50 gal.

ROTARY DRYERS — KILNS

1—7'6" dia. x 60' long Kiln, ½" welded shell.
1—7'6" dia. x 100' long kiln, ½" shell, firing hood, 30 HP M-R.
1—11' dia. x 155' long Traylor kiln, ¾" welded shell.
4—8'3" x 70' dryers, Hardinge class #XA-18, ½" dbl. shell.
1—7' x 50' dryer, Allis-Chalmers, ½" shell, indirect-direct, 50 HP.
1—6' x 50' Louisville steam-tube dryer, 15 HP M-R.
1—6' x 25' Louisville rotary steam-tube dryer.
6—Dryers: 5'6" x 50', 4'9" x 30', 4'6" x 40', 4'6" x 32', 4' x 24', steel.
2—Stainless steel dryers: 4' x 12'6", 3' x 10'6".
1—3' x 15' rotary dryer, Everdur metal construction.
1—Link-Belt Mono-tube dryer, 2' x 10', model #24-10.
2—4' dia. Spray Dryers, Western Precip., T304 SS, pilot size, elec. heating.

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

2—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 3' f., rot. vac. filters, pressure precoat, T316SS, ASME.
1—OLIVER 5'3" dia. x 8' f. rotary vacuum filter, UNUSED, precoat.
1—Niagara #510-28 vert. pressure leaf filter, T316 SS, 500 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #36H-110 horiz. leaf filter, T304 SS, 100 sq. ft.
1—Sparkler #33-S-28 filter, T304 SS, 150 sq. ft.
8—Sharples #16 Super Centrifugals, T304 SS. (sep. & clarif.).
2—Sharples #18-V Super, vapor-tite, tinned-steel, 3 HP.
5—Bird horiz. contin. Centrifugals: 40" x 60", 32" x 50", 18" x 28" S.S.
3—Bird type CH, 24" x 24", Monel slotted screen, continuous.

MILLS

1—Hardinge 4'6"x16" conical ball mill, 25 HP.
1—Kennedy-Van Saun 4'x8' rod mill, 50 HP.
4—Allis-Chalmers 5'x22' ball-tube mills, 150 HP.
1—Raymond #5057 Hi-side roller mill, 5-rolls.
1—Raymond #15 6-roll, 66" dia. mill, 200 HP.
1—Babcock & Wilcox pulverizer, type E-32, 75 HP.
10—Batch Pebble mills: 8'x10', 6'x8', 5'x6', 6'x5', etc.
1—Penna. non-clog hammermill, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
2—Mikro's #2DH, stirrup hammers.
4—Jaw crushers: 36"x15", 20"x6", 18"x9", 8"x6".
3—Ink or paint mill (3-roll): 9"x24", 6"x14".

JUST PURCHASED

6—A.T.&M. 40" solid basket susp. centrifugals, T304 SS, 40 HP M-R (1 unit has fume-proof cover).

1—J. H. Day 100 gal. sigma blade mixer, T304 SS, 10 HP.

1—Buflovak 3' x 20' rotary vacuum dryer, T316 SS, Jktd., 1957—UNUSED.

1—Stokes 5' x 8' rotating vacuum dryer-blender, T304 SS, Jacketed, 100 cu. ft., 1953 Model 100-D.

1—RAYMOND #5057 5-roller Hi-Side Mill.

42—BAKER PERKINS #17, 200 gal. sigma blade jacketed mixers.

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9—Alco type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 3000 gal., complete with agitators and drives.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co., type 347 SS, 200 gal. jacketed autoclave, 250# internal and jacket pressures.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co., 125 gal. type 347 SS, jacketed autoclave, 250# internal and jacket pressures.

4—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. 100 gal. type 347 SS pressure tanks, 250# pressure.

1—Steel & Alloy Tank Co. 300 gal., type 347 SS, pressure tanks, 250# pressure.

1—Blaw-Knox 400 gal. steel jacketed autoclave, 570# internal pressure, 85# jacket.

1—Columbia Engineering high pressure storage tank, 2400 gal., 265# working pressure.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS, 750 gal. jacketed kettles with condensers, columns and receivers.

2—Pfaudler type 316 SS 750 gal. jacketed vacuum reactors.

2—Struthers Wells type 316 SS jacketed reactors, 3500 gal., complete with coils, agitators and drives.

1—Louisville rotary steam tube dryer, 38" x 20'.

1—Swenson SS 10' dia. spray dryer, complete.

5—Link Belt steel roto louver dryers, Model 207-10, 310-16, 310-20, 604-20, 1003-30.

1—Buflovak double drum dryer, 42" x 120'.

1—Stokes double drum dryer, 5' x 12'.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 510-28.

1—Feinc SS rotary vacuum string filter, 3' x 3' (NEW).

12—Sweetland #12 filters with 72 SS leaves.

3—Dorco 6' x 2' rubber covered filters.

5—Baker Perkins double arm sigma blade mixers, 100 gal.

1—Patterson monel double cone blender, 4 cu. ft.

2—Sturtevant #7 dustless type 304 SS batch blenders, (NEW).

1—Munson rotary blender, 40 cu. ft.

6—Struthers Wells heat exchangers, 885 sq. ft.

1—Struthers Wells type 316 SS heat exchanger, 330 sq. ft.

10—Davis Engineering type 316 SS heat exchangers, 85 sq. ft. to 170 sq. ft. (NEW).

1—Vulcan SS bubble cap column, 4' x 28 plates.

1—Badger monel bubble cap column, 4' dia. with 17 plates.

1—Struthers Wells SS calandria type evaporator, 365 sq. ft.

1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 2' x 12'.

1—Swenson single effect evaporator, SS, 320 sq. ft.

1—Mikro Model 4TH pulverizer.

1—Ames 300 HP steam generator, 150#.

1—Cleaver Brooks 500 HP package steam generator, 200#.

1—Swenson type 316 SS vacuum crystallizer, 3'6" x 12'.

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#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
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FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
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Steel, Alum. & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
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Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #BB, #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutters.
Spr. Wald, Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab. to 6' x 8'.
3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30", 16" x 48"
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MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
Day Imperial 30, 75 & 150 gal.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15 & 40.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
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Day 1000# horiz. Dry Spiral Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Stokes, Buffalo etc. Vac. 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
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FILTER PRESS—Shriver 36" x 36"—34-1¼" Rubber Covered Frames.
PFAUDLER—G/L Kettles 300, 500 gal; S.S.
HARDINGE Conical Ball Mill, 4½' x 16".
SIFTERS—Rotex 2 deck, 40" x 60"; 3 deck, 40" x 120"; 20" x 48"
COLUMN—S.S. 26" dia., 7 bubble cap trays, 12" spacing.
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2—500 gallon, Pfaudler, glass lined jacketed and agitated.
1—400 gallon, stainless steel, jacketed and agitated.
1—200 gallon, steel, jacketed and agitated.
1—100 gallon, stainless steel, jacketed and agitated.
1—75 gallon, nickel clad, jacketed and agitated.
1—50 gallon, stainless steel, jacketed and agitated.
1—30 gallon, silver lined, jacketed and agitated.
1—20 gallon, Pfaudler, glass lined, jacketed and agitated.

TANKS

1—900 gallon, stainless steel clad, agitated with coils.
1—600 gallon, stainless steel clad with coils.
10—500, 250, 200, 100, 50, 20 gallon, stainless.
3—350, 200, 100 gallon, glass lined.

KETTLES

1—50 gallon, stainless with agitator.
1—40 gallon, stainless with agitator.
1—10 gallon, stainless with agitator.

MIXERS

2—Simpson #1½, 4'6" pans, stainless lined.
1—10 cu. ft. stainless double cone blender.
1—8 cu. ft. double cone blender.
1—250 gallon Southwalk jacketed single arm mixer.
4—Day 20, 35, 50, 100 gallon sigma blade mixers.

MISCELLANEOUS

2—Allis Chalmers gyratory box sifters 30"x30".
1—Sparkler 14-S-8 stainless steel filter.
2—Sterilizers, 2'x3'x5', 20"x36".
1—50 gallon, steel ball mill.
2—200, 100 gallon porcelain pebble mills.

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For Sale: Abbe Engineering, 6' x 8' Pebble Mill; Ross 12" x 30", high speed, Roller Mill; 2-20 HP Morehouse Mills; 2-Bantam Micro Pulverizers; 2 HP, back geared Lightenin Mixer; Patterson #200, Gyro-Centric screen, 20" x 48". Irving Barcan Company, 249-51 Orient Ave., Jersey City 5, N.J.

Vacuum Pumps—50, 115 CFM Beach Russ, type RP, class D, w/5 HP motors/vee belt—½ price. Call (N.J.) Liberty 9-0245 or write OPD 806.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted: Used, glass lined, 750 gal. Pfaudler reactor with agitator, baffle and drive. Must be in good condition. OPD 812.

Wanted—Used S.S. Openhead 55 gal. Drums with Leverlox tops—must be in good condition. State Price. Fulton Products Corp., 30 N. Green St., HA 1-6240 Chicago, Ill.

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James Willis has been promoted to the newly-created post of director of advertising and sales promotion for Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y. Mr. Willis has been in the New York district sales office of the firm for the past four years.

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Baker Perkins, 150 and 100 gal. S.S. 2 arm.
40 HP & 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hydr. tilt.
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MIAMI (FRanklin 9-2668)—John Printup & Associates, Langford Building, Miami 32, Fla.
DALLAS (DAvis 1-0898)—John Printup & Associates, 2607 Millmar Drive, Dallas 28, Tex.
LOS ANGELES (DUnkirk 7-4388)—Robert W. Walker Company, 730 South Western Avenue, Los Angeles 5, Calif.
SAN FRANCISCO (SUtter 1-5568)—Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco

Communist China

—Continued from page 7

gross output at Tientsin reaching 15,000 tons per annum.

• Phenolic resins are already being made and it is proposed to manufacture cellulose acetate in a number of plants. Phenolic laminates and hardboard are already being produced.

• A rayon plant will start production this year, with about 100 East German companies supplying equipment. A "Perlon" plant is being built by East German companies and in Peking a factory is being erected to make 380 tons per year of the fully-synthetic fiber "Chinlon" (nylon type).

• The North China Pharmaceutical Factory, a government project, recently came into production and is reputedly the largest pharmaceutical works in Tientsin.

• Veterinary medicines will shortly be made at Huhehot in Inner Mongolia.

• A starch factory recently started production just south of Peking.

Bids Wanted

2,4 2,6-Dinitrochlorobenzene, Mol: Wt: 202.5, 130.000 kgs.; **Sodium Naphthionate,** Mol: Wt: 245, 100%, 14.739 kgs.; **Benzidine Hydrochloride,** Mol: Wt: 254, 100%, 20.000 kgs.; **Sodium Sulfide,** Conc., Mol: Wt: 78-60-63%, fused, 497.000 kgs.; **Amino Sulphonic Acid,** Hoescht, 500 kgs.; **Caustic Soda,** solid, Mol: Wt: 40, 100%, 72.000 kgs.; PA No. 91-390-99-P1-9203, S/A NoS. RM 015806, RM 015807, RM 015808, RM 015809, July 31, Pakistan Industrial Development Corp., Central Purchase Dept., P.I.D.C. House, Kutchery Rd., Karachi, Pakistan.

Drugs, Sodium Chloride tablets, 1.752 bots.; Sodium Salicylate tablets, 1.344 bots.; Ascorbic Acid injection, 228 bxs.; Penicillin G Potassium, 4.300 bxs.; Penicillin G Potassium tablets, 4.080 bots., 480 bots., Bid IFB M5-11-60, July 28, Marketing Div. for Drugs & Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

Glycerin, syn., 168.000 lbs., Spec. (Navy) O-G-491 (2), Bid IFB 174-4-60, Aug. 10, Naval Propellant Plant, Indian Head, Md.

Metals, nonferrous base, 220.000 lbs., Spec. FED-QQ-C-521B, Amend. 1, Bid IFB 155-3395-59B, July 28, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Paint, 81.880 gals., enamel, brush or spray, Spec. MIL-P-17970B (Ships), Bid IFB 155-3365-59B, July 28; 9,354 gals., oil paint, exterior; 672 gals., oil paint, interior, Bid IFB 155-3406-59B, July 30; 5,236 gals., air drying enamel, Spec. Fed. TT-E506-C, Bid IFB 155-3430-59B, July 31; 5,020 gals., air drying enamel, Spec. Fed-TT-489B, Amend. 1, class A (QPL), Bid IFB 155-3423-59B, July 30; 35.000 gals., primer coating, shipbottom, Spec. MIL-P-19453 (Ships), Bid IFB 155-17-60B, July 31, General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Potassium Iodide, 840 bots.; **Methanol,** 6.480 bots.; **Sulfuric Acid,** 4.080 bots;; **Xylene,** 12.800 bots.; **Magnesia Magma,** 13.200 bots., Bid IFB M5-12-60, July 28, Marketing Div. for Drugs & Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

Sodium Polyphosphate, tech., 900 bgs., water treatment, Bid IFB M5-9-60, July 23, Marketing Div. for Drugs & Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

S/N 6750-273-8484, M 32209/1 **Sodium Thiosulfate,** pentahydrate, photographic grade, Type I, class 2, Fed. Spec. O-S-916C, Amend. 1, 866 dms.; S/N EF 6750-264-5867-J360, M 683/2 **Sodium Carbonate,** photographic grade, Fed. Spec. O-S-561D, 4.465 cns.; S/N EM 6750-274-6725-J360, M 682/3 **Ammonium Thiosulfate,** anhyd., colorless crystals, photographic grade, MIL. Spec. MIL-A-1327, 1.152 cns.; 8S/N EM 6750-297-1621-J360, M 683/4 **Sodium Sulfite,** anhyd., photographic grade, Fed. Spec. O-S-606C, 854 dms., Bid IFB 30-635-60-2, Aug. 3, Rome Air Materiel Area, ATTN: Ropep Griffiss AFB, N. Y.

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

ACETOACETANILIDE—455 bgs, Liverpool.
AGAR—80 cs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Yokohama
ALUMINUM FORMATE—68 dms, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM POWDER—3 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Liverpool
12 dms, H Solodow, Hamburg
ALUMINUM SULFATE—400 bgs, Rotterdam
AMBER OIL—1 dm, Kline & Co, Puerto Cortes
AMBRENE—1 cs, Havre
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—200 bgs, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM SULFITE—11 dms, Winslow Manley, Liverpool
21 dms, Winslow Manley, Avonmouth
ANILINE DYES—4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
20 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Antwerp
70 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
20 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Liverpool
2 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
53 dms, Sandoz Inc, Hamburg
48 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
86 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
46 dms, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—10 bgs, Kline & Co, Kingston
ANTHRAQUINONE—9 dms, Lansen Naeve, Havre
ANTIMONY OXIDE—754 bgs, Hull
ANTIMONY REGULUS—558 cs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, Rijeka
ARABIC GUM—502 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
750 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Port Sudan
1,000 bgs, Brown Bros, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Port Sudan
450 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
785 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Port Sudan
2,300 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Port Sudan
400 bgs, Murwai Inc, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, London
ASBESTOS FIBER—200 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
8,200 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
534 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Liverpool
AZOBENZENE—20 dms, Plant Products Corp, London
BARIUM CHLORIDE—330 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
BARIUM HYDRATE—100 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
BEESWAX—93 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
22 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Cristobal
39 bgs, Selma Mercantine Corp, Port Au Prince
27 bgs, Havana
61 bgs, Puerto Plata
150 bgs, Santiago
BERGAMOT OIL—28 hf cs, Noville Essential Oil Co, Messina
20 hf cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Messina
12 hf cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
BLANC FIXE—552 bgs, Rotterdam
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Iquitos
5 dms, S Arbib & Co, Iquitos
23 dms, Ungerer & Co, Belem-Para
35 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Manaus
10 dms, J E DeSouza Co, Manaus
BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
2,000 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Hull
CALCIUM HYDROCHLORITE—250 tons, National City Bank, Yokohama
CALCIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE—6 cs, Oxford Chemical Corp, London
CAMPHOR, SYNTHETIC—244 cs, P H Petry, London
5 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
CANDELILLA WAX—319 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
188 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Tampico
188 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—1 bbl, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, ACTIVATED—175 dms, Pittsburg Coke & Chemical Co, London
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—60 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
CARDAMOM—81 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Puerto Barrios
CASEIN—331 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
500 bgs, Sayous Corp, Buenos Aires
600 bgs, Paul A. Dunkel, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Buenos Aires
10 dms, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
800 bgs, Milwaukee Spice Mills, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
40 bgs, Hamburg
CASTOR OIL—547 tons, Baker Caster Oil Co, Bombay
302 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Rotterdam
299 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Bombay
144 tons, Mitsubishi Corp, Nagoya
189 tons, Calcutta
300 tons, Salvador
CELERY SEED—85 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
436 bgs, Bombay
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHLOROPHYLL—34 dms, Airkem Inc, London
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—50 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
CLAY, BALL—1,117 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
CLAY, CHINA—10 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CLOVE—55 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Tamatave
100 bgs, Middleton & Co, Tamatave
680 bgs, Tamatave
CLOVE OIL—5 dms, A Verley & Co, Tamatave
49 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tamatave
9 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Tamatave
5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Tamatave
23 dms, Tamatave
CLOVE LEAF OIL—37 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tamatave
14 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Tamatave
14 dms, R D Webb & Co, Tamatave
COBALT POWDER—25 cks, C Hardy, Havre
COCONUT OIL— 492 tons, J H Vavasseur, Colombo
272 tons, L A Ferm & Co, Rotterdam
505 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
COD OIL—200 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hamburg
100 dms, Brown Bros, Hamburg
100 dms, H L Bistritzky, Hamburg
CODLIVER OIL—100 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Reykjavik
34 tons, Whitmoyer Lab, Reykjavik
COPPER ACETATE—10 dms, Amplex Chemical Co, Genoa
COPPER CYANIDE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
COPPER DUST—3 cs, Kassel Export Co, Hamburg
CORN STARCH—600 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bremen
500 bgs, Impex Overseas Corp, Rijeka
125 bgs, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—1,000 bgs, Lenhardt & Brush, London
500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Genoa
CRESYLIC ACID—29 tons, Van Oppen & Co, London
37 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
CUBE ROOT—228 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
536 bls, Rubber Corp, of America, Iquitos
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, D Young, Kobe
DAMMAR GUM—32 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Singapore
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEGRAS—52 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Melbourne
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
1,535 bgs, Rotterdam
DIACETYL—8 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
DICHLOROACETIC ACID—3 cs, Fischer Scientific Co, London
DIETHYL ACETAL—1 cby, Aceto Chemical Co, Bremen
N,N-DIMETHYL NAPHTHYLAMINE—1 cs, Fischer Scientific Co, London
DITHIASANINE IODINE—2 cs, Byron Chemical Co, Genoa
DYES, COALTAR—11 dms, Baird Chemical Co, Rotterdam
43 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
64 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
23 dms, Caldwell & Co, Hamburg
20 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Genoa
8 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
24 dms, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—50 cks, Adelphi Paint & Color Works, Rotterdam
10 cans, United Ultramarine & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Rotterdam
ETHYL ACETOACETATE—50 dms, Liverpool
FISHMEAL—1,100 bgs, Marine & Animal By Products Corp, Callao
FORMIC ACID—50 dms, Rotterdam
FULLER'S EARTH—400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, London
400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Avonmouth
GARNETLAC—10 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, London
GELATIN—200 bgs, B Young, London
120 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Gothenburg
444 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
40 cs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Copenhagen
400 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Havre
34 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
51 bbls, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, Ufinindo International Corp, Tamatave
4 dms, A Verley & Co, Cannes
1 dm, Mane Fils Inc, Algiers
5 dms, J Manheimer, Algiers
5 dms, Antoine Chiris Co, Algiers
GLUE—425 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Avonmouth
90 dms, Corbett & Co, Marseille
200 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GLUESTOCK—1,005 bls, Barranquilla
GLUTAMIC ACID—6 dms, Master Shipping Co, Hamburg
GLYCERINE—53 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—2,500 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
250 bgs, National City Bank, Tamatave
1,500 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Tamatave
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
GUAR GUM—100 bgs, Meer Corp, Liverpool
1,200 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
100 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
6,421 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Karachi
GYPSUM—400 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Hull
HEPTONIC ACID—248 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
HORNMEAL—1,000 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Hamburg
IMPERON—53 cs, Lakeside Lab, Liverpool
IPECAC ROOT—2 bgs, H Weber & Co, Cristobal
4 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Santos
IRON OXIDE—600 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
KARAYA GUM—123 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Bombay
191 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Bombay
59 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
120 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
LACTIC ACID—73 dms, Rotterdam
LAURIC ACID—400 bgs, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
LEMON OIL—100 qu cs, National City Bank, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—65 dms, Leonhardt & Brush, Puerto Barrios
28 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
30 dms, Cochin
LIME OIL—2 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
LITHARGE—200 dms, Eagle Picher Co., Tampico
LIVER POWDER—16 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
50 bbls, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
41 dms, R J Saunders, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Liverpool
50 dms, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
1,160 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Lisbon
500 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Portimao
500 bgs, J L Quesada, Portimao
100 bgs, Wm M Allison, Portimao
100 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Portimao
MACE—26 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore
14 cs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
MAGNESITE—200 bgs, Cochin
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE—125 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Havre
MANGROVE BARK—500 bgs, Elkan River Plate Corp, Beira
MELAMINE—500 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
200 bgs, Liverpool
MENTHOL—20 cs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
224 cs, George Uhe Co, Santos
50 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Santos
50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
50 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Santos
6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
MERCURY—32 flks, Geotrade Industrial Co, Tampico
50 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
100 btls, Lentex Metal & Chemical Corp, Tampico
50 flks, Rijeka
METHYL ACETOACETATE—20 dms, Liverpool
METHYL RHODIONE—2 cs, Havre
MOLASSES—555 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MUSTARD SEED—500 bgs, Vandergrift Forwarding Co, Copenhagen
100 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Copenhagen
NAPHTHALENE—16,575 bgs, Denimex Development Co, Gdynia
955 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Avonmouth
679 bgs, J N Forker, Avonmouth
1,848 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Avonmouth
628 bgs, J N Forker, Hull
4,286 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NUTMEG—70 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
386 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
164 bgs, Singapore
OLIVE OIL—105 dms, J D Nicolaou Co, Algiers
25 dms, Oceano Shipping Co, Seville
35 dms, D & A Sclafani, Seville
100 dms, Venice Importing Co, Seville
OPIUM—25 cs, S B Penick & Co, Istanbul
OREGANO LEAVES—120 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Piraeu
OXGALL—2 dms, Wilson & Co, Sydney
6 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
PALMKERNEL OIL—234 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
1,229 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PALMKERNEL OIL, FRACTIONATED—5 cs, Dura Commodities Corp, Kobe
PAPAIN—20 cs, Dares Salaam
78 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—985 bgs, M J Golombeck, Istanbul
PECTIN—76 dms, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Copenhagen
PENTAMETHYLENETETRAZOLE —5 bbls, R J Saunders & Co, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—420 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
280 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Singapore
540 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Yokohama
PEPPER, WHITE—280 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
350 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
70 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
PEPPERMINT OIL—10 cs, J Haywood & Son, Kobe
PETITGRAIN OIL—5 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Buenos Aires
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—1,000 bgs, James E Fox, Havre
2,000 bgs, Havre
PIMENTO—20 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Hamburg
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kingston
1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Kingston
PINE OIL—5 bbls, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL TRIDECANDIOATE—6 cks, Havre
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—830 bgs, G G Lippelgoes, Kobe
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—800 bgs, Marubeni Iida Inc, Kobe
POPPYSEED—200 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
950 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
PROPYL THIOURACIL—2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
PRUSSIAN BLUE—13 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
45 dms, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam
QUASSIA CHIPS—500 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—301 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires
1,090 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
QUINCE SEED—10 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Khorramshahr
144 bgs, Khorramshahr
QUININE SULFATE—7 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
RICE STARCH—200 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bremen
RUTILE SAND—500 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
3,200 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
RUTIN—28 bbls, Sydney
SACCHARIN—150 cks, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
SAFROL—25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
SAGE LEAVES—80 bls, M J Golombeck, Piraeus
SAGE OIL—20 dms, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
SALICYLATES—17 dms, D Young, Gothenburg
6 dms, Lafayette Shipping Co, Gothenburg
14 dms, Globe Shipping Co, Gothenburg
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
4 cs, Swiss Credit Bank, Cochin
10 cs, Grace National Bank, Cochin
SASSAFRAS OIL—12 dms, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—67 bls, Wm E Martin & Sons, Port Sudan
46 bls, S B Penick & Co, Port Sudan
SHELLAC—110 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
27 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SHELLAC WAX—40 bgs, Frank B Ross, Rotterdam
30 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
30 bgs, Frank B Ross, London
SODIUM CYANIDE—120 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SODIUM LAURYL SULFATE—50 dms, Liverpool
SODIUM METHYLARSONATE—10 dms, Havre
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—450 bgs, Copenhagen
SULFAMIC ACID—20 bgs, La Pallice
TAPIOCA FLOUR—771 bgs, H F R Dolan Jr, Bangkok
4,393 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
TARTARIC ACID—50 dms, Rotterdam
THIAMINE MONONITRATE—25 cs, Kobe
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—224 bgs, Baird Chemical Corp, Havre
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, ANATASE—1,102 bgs, Marubeni Iida Inc, Kobe
TOLU BALSAM—8 cs, J H Schroeder, Barranquilla
2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Puerto Barrios
5 dms, Meer Corp, Cristobal
2 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Cristobal
TOLBUTAMIDE—4 kgs, Byron Chemical Co, Genoa
TRAGACANTH GUM—10 cs, Irving Trust Co, Khorramshahr
72 bgs, Eastern Mohair & Trading Co, Khorramshahr
101 bgs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
221 bgs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
100 dms, Naples
50 dms, Venice
TUNG OIL—100 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Buenos Aires
150 tons, Bankers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
100 tons, Buenos Aires
TURMERIC—56 bgs, C Czarinkow, Madras
112 bgs, Kingston
80 bgs, Cochin
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—250 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull
VANILLA BEANS—22 cs, George Uhe Co, Tamatave
106 cs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Tamatave
69 cs, F Huber & Co, Tamatave
11 cs, P H Petry, Tamatave
67 cs, J Manheimer, Tamatave
25 cs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
121 cs, Gillespie & Co, Tamatave
66 cs, G M Fakra, Tamatave
11 cs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Tamatave
10 cs, Cristobal
31 cs, Tamatave
ZINC CYANIDE—66 dms, Industrial Chemical Co, Genoa
ZINC OXIDE—1,800 bgs, Liverpool
ZINC YELLOW—100 bgs, Revelli Chemical Co, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—1,893 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
4,420 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Newcastle

Los Angeles

AGAR—26 cs, Moorhead & Co, Yokohama
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
COPRA—643 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
500 tons, American Trust Co, Manila
125 tons, Cargill Inc, Nasipit
125 tons, Cargill Inc, Medina
700 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tacloban
107 tons, American Trust Co, Palridel
500 tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Surigao
500 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
1,000 tons, Marwood Co, Zamboanga
250 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
1,000 tons, Dumaguete
COPRA CAKE—4,000 bgs, Paul X Smith, Manila
6,720 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
DAMMAR GUM—30 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
EARTH COLORS—1,550 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
FERROUS SULFATE—1,611 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Kobe
GYPSUM, CRUDE—17,659 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
IRON OXIDE—896 bgs, London
MACE—14 cs, Bank of California, Singapore
MOLASSES—3,067 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
NAPHTHA—31,185 bbls, Texaco Inc, Point a Pierre
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
70 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—20,920 bbls, Sunland Refining Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
62,080 bbls, Wilshire Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
81,700 bbls, Golden Bear Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
253,078 bbls, Union Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
43,704 tons, Richfield Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
140,898 bbls, Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
ZINC OXIDE—1,600 bgs, B E Dougherty, Middlesbrough

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—400 bgs, Rotterdam
BONE—6,507 bgs, Baugh & Son, Rosario
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,600 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp
1,600 bgs, Antwerp
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Salvador
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, Rotterdam
CRYOLITE—2,160 tons, Pennsalt Corp, Ivigtut
FUEL OIL—184,658 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
GELATIN—330 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, CRUDE—12,460 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
7,915 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
11,496 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
HEXANOL—60 dms, Hamburg
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—78 bgs, Hamburg
NAPHTHA—8,601 bbls, Texaco Co, Point a Pierre
PEATMOSS—2,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,816 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Aarhus
1,000 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
750 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, Calabrian Co, Marseille
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—126,757 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
89,669 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
108,806 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Maracaibo
235,433 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
169,820 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Pamatacual
173,678 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Covenas
182,048 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
645,589 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerta La Cruz
269,157 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
109,859 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Las Piedras
132,266 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, San Lorenzo
289,913 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
1,029,580 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—521 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires
2,927 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
1,475 bgs, Buenos Aires
SODIUM ANTIMONATE—500 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, Hamburg
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,000 bgs, Dumont Shipping Co, Italai
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Gothenburg
VANILLA BEANS—13 cs, Zink & Trieste, Vera Cruz
15 cs, Zink & Trieste, Hamburg
XYLENOL—164 dms, Hamburg

San Francisco

CASEIN—300 bgs, Spice Manufacturing Co, Rotterdam
CELERY SEED—87 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Bombay
COPRA—1,000 tons, Panex Corp, Cebu
250 tons, Cargill Inc, Iloilo
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tabaco
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tacloban
500 tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
1,500 tons, Cargill Inc, Zamboanga
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,078 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
IRON OXIDE—91 dms, Fuller National Bank, Oslo
MACE—10 cs, MacAlbert Co, Singapore
MARJORAM—218 bgs, Callao
MOLASSES—700 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Manila
2,421 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Hinigaran
NUTMEG—24 bgs, MacAlbert Co, Singapore
PEPPER, BLACK—28 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
630 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—171,526 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
21,734 bbls, Fletcher Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
16,072 tons, Douglas Oil Co, Dumai
76,735 bbls, Shell Oil Co, San Lorenzo
16,531 tons, U S Oil Refinery, Dumai
155,869 bbls, Bankline Oil Co, Maracaibo
SESAME SEED—350 bgs, B C Ireland, Corinto
175 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
280 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
SODIUM PHOSPHATE—250 cs, J Loudon & Co, Rotterdam
TURMERIC—80 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kobe
ZINC OXIDE—3,598 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield, Middlesbrough

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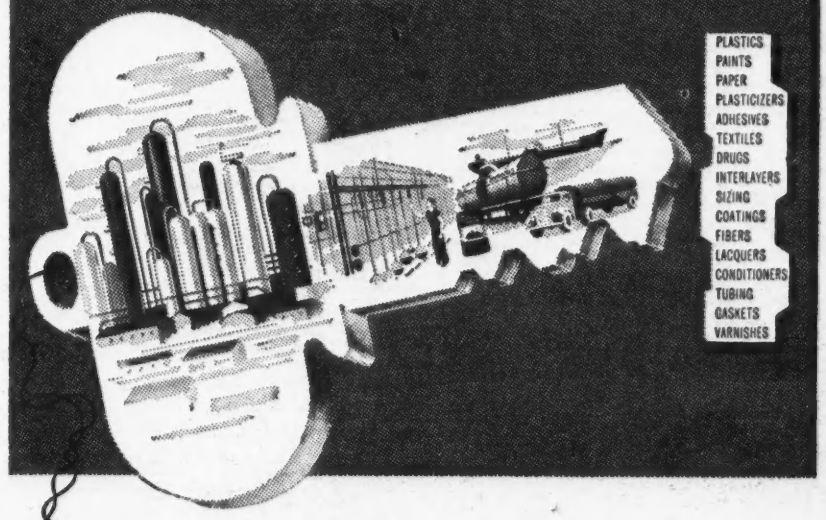

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